The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9851.—VOL. LX. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NEW SOUTH WALES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY 1869

BIRTHS

On the 22nd November, at Blacktown, Mrs M. H. Seale of a son.

On the 14th instant, at her residence, Blacktown, Mrs George Lamb of a daughter.

On the 14th instant, at Albion-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr J. de Bibb, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at the Lord High Admiral, Botany-street, Surry Hills, the wife of William Fletcher, of a son.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, 127, Woolloomooloo-street, Mrs N. Levy, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 16th instant, at Newtown, by the Rev. William Slatyer, the Rev. S. C. Kent, of Camden College, to Charlotte Eliza, relict of the late Andrew Wilson, Esq., and only surviving child of the late Charles Chapman, Esq.

On the 15th instant, by special license, at Sydney, by the Rev. Dr Fullerton, Edward, youngest son of Mr. James Roche ..., Windsor, to Elizabeth Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. John ..., George-street, Windsor.

DEATHS

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, at her parents' residence, Buckingham and Bedford streets, Strawberry Hills, Annie Louisa, the beloved infant of Alfred L. and Caroline Cooper, aged 5 months and 2 weeks, granddaughter of Mr. Robert Fusson. Home papers please copy.

On the 16th instant, at his parents' residence, 406, Riley-street, Surry Hills, of pleuro-pneumonia, Arthur Ernest Reeve, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Aylward, aged 7 months.

SHIPPING

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares—Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Saloon, £6; return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—City of Melbourne, Friday, 24th instant, at 5 p.m. Taking passengers and cargo for all the ports in the Northern Island.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 2.30; and Lady Young, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, 48 hours after arrival.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Tuesday.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone, steamer twice a week.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION ON FREIGHT OF WOOL FROM PORT MACQUARIE.—The C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S charge for Wool from Port Macquarie will be 9s per bale from this date.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
N.B.—The company have erected a large store at Port Macquarie for the reception of all goods carried by their steamers.
Sydney, 13th October, 1869.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for MILLER'S FOREST THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamships.—HELEN MACGREGOR, for Grafton, via Newcastle, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m. SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, on MONDAY. Offices, Commercial Whf. C. Wilson, manager.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship for MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, the BALLINA, TO-NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The steamer WAIMEA will leave for the above River, on or about the 23rd instant.
Cargo now being received at the Commercial Wharf, FOR ALL PARTS OF THE RIVER.
JOHN E. MANNING, Circular Quay.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, on SATURDAY, at 9 a.m. Baltic Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship
OMEO
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 23rd instant, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.
The favourite steamship
HERO,
1000 tons burthen—300-horse power,
THOMAS LOGAN, Commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, for Auckland direct, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th instant.
Goods received by Mr. W. R. HILL, free of wharfage.
For freight or passage apply to ELDRED and SPENCE, 61, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THIS DAY, December 17th, at noon,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
NOTICE to SHIPPERS per s. s. DANDENONG.—Shippers will please pass ENTRIES and send goods down before 11 a.m. TO-DAY, to facilitate the clearing of the above steamer.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship TASMANIA, from Grafton Wharf, on or about TUESDAY, 28th instant.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The favourite clipper ship ANN DUTHIE, under the command of Captain Alexander Birnie, will be dispatched for the above port on 21st December.
Apply on board at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON, the well-known A1 ship JOHN DUTHIE, 1031 tons register, William Robertson, commander, will sail early in DECEMBER. Has splendid saloon accommodation.
Apply on board at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The PARRAMATTA, J. S. Swanson, commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 5th February, 1870.
For terms of passage—first, second, and third class—apply on board; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR WOOL ONLY.—FOR LONDON.—The splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship ABERGELDIE, A1 14 years, 1151 tons register, now on her first voyage, James Duthie, commander,
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For terms of freight apply to
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD;
or to, YOUNG and LARK.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 clipper ship CITY OF MANCHESTER, 699 tons register, John D. Shand, commander,
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Shand, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Wynyard-square.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.
The first-class frigate-built ship
MIDDLESEX,
1191 tons, F. J. Sotham, commander,
will be dispatched on the 20th January.
This ship has unrivalled saloon accommodation, and intending passengers are invited to inspect her spacious state rooms.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to DANGAR, DANGAR, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—The well-known and favourite ship NOURMAHAL, 846 tons register, John Fowler, commander, will sail early in January.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m., and Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 8 p.m.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS.
RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES for both cabin and steerage, will be issued for all the steamers of this Company, available from FRIDAY, the 17th instant, to FRIDAY, 7th of January, 1870.
By order of the Board,
E. MANNING.
Sydney, 9th December, 1869.

PARRAMATTA and RIVER STEAMERS.
FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.
ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
Children—Return, saloon, 6d only.
From King-street, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6.15.
From Parramatta, 6.50, 7.30, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
Omnibuses attend to convey passengers from the steamers, the Para, or Parramatta North, fare 3d.
These steamers call at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Gladesville or Tarban, Five Dock, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, and Subiaco.

FOR LONDON direct.—The first-class clipper ship CITY OF SYDNEY, 1184 tons register, E. A. Anker, commander, will sail about 20th January. Intending passengers are requested to inspect her spacious cabins.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For freight and passage apply to Captain ANKER, on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.
Will take second-class passengers.

FIRST AND ONLY PASSENGER SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO, FOR TWO MONTHS.
The A1 American clipper ADELIA CARLETON, 1050 tons.
Passengers by this vessel will arrive in a most favourable time, being the commencement of summer, and may be sure of immediate employment.
The vessel can be inspected at Macnamara's Wharf. Berths fitted to accommodate families, if application made immediately to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul-agent, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American clipper ship ADELIA CARLETON 1050 tons, fitted for passengers only, G. H. Carleton, commander, will guarantee to receive passengers, if required, on the 24th instant but the vessel is detained, by request, till the 28th. Special accommodation for second cabin and intermediate passengers, with steward's attendance. All provisions cooked and placed on table. Carries an experienced surgeon. Passengers are invited to inspect this favourite vessel at Macnamara's Wharf, and select their berths. No tickets will be issued after the 24th instant.
Apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street, Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—To sail early in January.—The magnificent iron clipper ship, SAM CEARNS, 1422 tons register, Frederick Williams, commander.
Splendid accommodation, saloon, second cabin, and steerage.
For passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD,
100, Pitt-street North.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The fine clipper ship PENANG, 1000 tons burthen, F. White, commander, is now loading at Macnamara's Wharf, and will be dispatched on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.
For freight or passage, apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR FIJI, FRIENDLY, and NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.—The clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain Clulow. Shippers will oblige by sending down cargo at once.
Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

FOR AUCKLAND and OTHER NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
CIRCULAR SAW LINE of STEAM AND SAILING PACKETS.
ALICE CAMERON, 1st January, 1870.
KATE, 16th January.
NOVELTY, 1st February.
The ALICE CAMERON is now ready to receive cargo at the PATENT SLIP WHARF, and will be positively dispatched on her advertised date, full or not full.
For freight or passage, and all further particulars, apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Goods received FREE OF WHARFAGE.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The new clipper schooner CIRCE is now fast loading, and will be positively dispatched on the 23rd instant.
For freight, apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Arrangements have been made to keep this vessel regularly in the trade.

COLLEEN BAWN, for BROADSOUND.—Clears and sails THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments by NOON.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ROSAMOND, for CAMDEN HAVEN first fair wind. Lime-street Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER, the ROYAL DUKE, on SATURDAY. Cargo received now.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner HELEN now receiving cargo, Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, THIS DAY. Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, to Purchase a first-class VESSEL, of about 30 tons. A, care of Gordon and Gotch.

WANTED, a VESSEL, about 100 tons register, with large deck capacity. Apply to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

VESSEL.—Wanted, to purchase an A1 Vessel, with light draught; 200 tons. JOHN BLACK and CO.

CAPTAIN E. HAFSETH, ship Isle of Wight, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.
Moore's Wharf, 15th December, 1869.

SHIP VANCOUVER, from Liverpool.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in DUPLICATE at the office of the undersigned by noon on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, or they will not be recognised.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

SHIP SAM CEARNS, from London.—Consignees are reminded that the time allowed by the Amended Customs Act for passing entries having expired, all goods impeding discharge of cargo will be cleared and stored at their risk and expense, without further notice.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.

FLYING SQUADRON.—Notice to the Officers and Men of the Flying Squadron.—BOATS always ready at the Prince's Stairs, Circular Quay, at all hours of the night. Fare, 1s. each.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.
THURSDAY, 23rd December, 1869.
RACE FOR COMMODORE DANGAR'S PRIZE.—A piece of plate, value forty guineas, presented to the Club in commemoration of the visit of the Flying Squadron. To be sailed for by yachts of the R. S. Y. S., according to the racing rules of the Club—except that instead of the usual TIME allowance, it will be a handicap which will not be made known until the termination of the race.
CONDITIONS.
Yachts moorings to be in Lavender Bay not later than 11 o'clock, and yachts to be ready to take up their moorings by 12 o'clock.
A gun will be fired from the Commodore's Yacht twenty minutes before the time appointed for the start, a warning gun fifteen minutes after the first, and the start will take place upon the firing of the 1 o'clock gun from Fort Macquarie.
COURSE.
From moorings in Lavender Bay, round boat moored off Manly, back round Fort Denison, thence round lightship and Sow and Pigs, back round Fort Denison, thence round Shark Island, and back to the Commodore's yacht Mistral, moored off Admiral Hornby's flag-ship Liverpool.
ENTRANCES,
accompanied by the usual fee, must be sent to the Secretary not later than noon of MONDAY, the 20th instant, at which time owners are requested to draw for stations.
A steamer is engaged for the use of Club Members, and early application to the Secretary for cards of admission is requested.
By order,
G. H. HOWELL,
Honorary Secretary R.S.Y.S.

MEETINGS

ALFRED YACHT CLUB.—Special MEETING, on MONDAY, 20th instant, at 8 o'clock.
W. READING, Hon. Sec.

FLYING SQUADRON.
The Committee will MEET EVERY MORNING at the Mayor's Room, at 11 o'clock. A FULL ATTENDANCE THIS MORNING is particularly requested.
Gentlemen wishing to take part in the demonstration are invited to attend.
CHARLES H. LINES, Honorary Secretary.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.—A Committee MEETING will be held at the Sir John Young Hotel, William-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested.
C. S. BRAMBY, } Hon.
J. S. UNWIN, } Secretaries.

LAW INSTITUTE.—Annual MEETING of the members THIS DAY, at 3. E. A. Mackechnie, hon. sec.

L. O. L. No. 78, Boyne.—Special MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Kent-street Chapel.

NEW SOUTH WALES Protestant Political Association.—The usual weekly MEETING will be TO-NIGHT (Friday), at the corner of Pitt and Bathurst sts., at half-past 7. G. L. Carter, T. Armstrong, Joint Hon. Secs.

MASONIC.—MEETING of Past Masters, S.C., at the Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7.30.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Willoughby.—The Churchwardens hereby notify that the LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY is desirous of meeting the Members of the Church of England resident in this Parish, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant, at the School of Arts, to discuss and determine upon certain important matters connected with the Parish.
Chair to be taken at 7.30 p.m.

BALMAIN BRANCH BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
Annual MEETING at the School of Arts, Darling-street, MONDAY, 20th instant, at 8 p.m., GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN, Esq., M.L.A., will preside.
The public are specially invited to attend.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

RIFLE ASSOCIATION N. S. W.—PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.—This ceremony will take place on SATURDAY next, in the Outer Domain. Holders of tickets only will be admitted to the enclosure. The tent will be reserved for the ladies and officers of the Flying Squadron.
F. C. BREWER, } Hon.
H. C. DANGAR, } Secretaries.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—INSPECTION PARADE in full dress.—Artillery and Rifles of Sydney, Suburbs, and Western District, to be formed at Hyde Park Barracks, at 2.45 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 18th instant. Artillery with carbines and busbies; Rifles with white cap covers.
By command, &c.,
THOMAS BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade-Adjutant.

NO. 1 CO. S. B. V. R.—INSPECTION PARADE.—Full dress, white cap covers, TO-MORROW, 2.45 p.m. JOHN WELLS, Captain. N.B.—Every member must attend, or else obtain leave of absence and send up arms and accoutrements.

NO. 6 CO. S. B. V. R.—INSPECTION PARADE on SATURDAY, at 2.45 o'clock. Full dress, white cap covers. Every member to attend, whether in receipt of new tunic or not.
GERARD PHILLIPS, Captain.

SOUTH SYDNEY V. R.—INSPECTION PARADE on SATURDAY; every member to attend; Alfred Park 2.15, Hyde Park 2.45.
JOHN NEWSHAM, Captain.

NAVAL BRIGADE to MUSTER on Flagstaff-hill, at 7.30 p.m., THIS DAY, in blue.
Band to attend.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain Commanding.

NO. 4 BATTERY.—INSPECTION PARADE, SATURDAY, 18th instant, 2.30 p.m. Every member to attend if possible. Full dress with carbines and busbies. Those members who are unable to attend will deposit their arms at the central armoury for inspection without delay. W. COOPER, Captain.

NO. 6 BATTERY.—Full dress Inspection PARADE and Presentation of Prizes, on SATURDAY next, 2.30 sharp, with busbies and carbines. Fines for non-attendance. M. W. S. CLARKE, Captain.

NO. 7 BATTERY.—Half-yearly INSPECTION. To assemble at Hyde Park, on Saturday, 18th, 2.30. Full dress with busbies. Every member to attend, or efficiency certificates will be withheld. C. H. ATKINSON, Captain.

EDUCATIONAL

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Distribution of PRIZES will take place at the School on FRIDAY, the 17th December, at 3 o'clock p.m. His Excellency the Governor will take the chair. Parents and friends of the boys, and old pupils, are invited to attend.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary to the Trustees.
14th December.

MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Fort-street.—BOYS' DEPARTMENT.
The Annual EXHIBITION of Drawing, &c., and a Distribution of Prizes will take place THIS DAY, Friday, 17th December, at 2 o'clock.
As the accommodation for visitors is very limited the admission will be by ticket only, but the drawings will be open for public inspection on SATURDAY, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

MARRICKVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The Children will assemble at 2 o'clock TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON; shortly after which Prizes will be publicly distributed in the Schoolroom.

NEWTOWN WESLEYAN CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.
The Annual EXHIBITION of Needlework, Readings, Recitations, Drawing, Writing, &c., in connexion with the above School will commence THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
Open to the Public.
The REWARDS will be given by the Hon. T. HOLT, M.L.C., of The Warren, at 1 p.m.

THE NEW SCHOOL.—The PRIZES for the year now closing, will be distributed at 3 p.m., THIS DAY.
N.B.—No cards for admission are issued; but all old pupils and other friends will be welcome.
W. J. STEPHENS.

LYCEUM SCHOOL, Bathurst-street.—The public distribution of PRIZES will be awarded THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock. Parents and friends of pupils respectfully invited. R. S. CANNON, Head Master.

WAVERLEY HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Young Gentlemen.—The Holidays will begin on FRIDAY, 17th instant, and end 10th January.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

No. 69—169. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 16th December, 1869.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, a scrutiny of the Ballot Papers received during the election of City Auditors, held on the 15th instant, took place this day, when WILLIAM CUSSE HAYES, Esquire, and THOMAS M. SLATTERY, Esquire, were declared duly elected to the office of Auditors for the City of Sydney for the year 1870.
WALTER RENNY, Returning-officer.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS.
I gratefully return my best thanks to the six hundred and sixty-seven (667) electors who voted for me yesterday as one of the City Auditors, and I beg to assure them that I will faithfully attend to my duties, and endeavour to prove myself worthy of being returned at the head of the poll.
T. M. SLATTERY.
16th December, 1869.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS.—I beg to return my most sincere thanks to the six hundred and nine (609) electors, who on the 15th instant recorded their votes in my favour, and beg to assure them that I will endeavour to do my duty with satisfaction to them and credit to myself.
W. C. HAYES.
16th December, 1869.

BOATS. BOATS. BOATS.—J. and J. BUTSON, just arrived from England, are going to build first-class Waterman's Boats; Racing, Sailing, and Vessels' Boats, from 16s 6d per foot. Apply early, at M'Cluir's, Ballarat Boarding House, Clarence-street, Sydney.

FIRE, 75, King-street.—M. MENSER gives his hearty thanks to those gentlemen and seamen of H. M. ships, who so ably assisted in saving his stock from destruction; also to M. Courvoisier in giving the means for so doing.

ELECTION MEETINGS.

ST. LEONARDS ELECTORATE.
The COMMITTEE for securing the return of the Hon. W. FORSTER will MEET as follows:—
On FRIDAY EVENING, at Dind's Hotel, Milson's Point, at half-past 7 o'clock.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at Lily of St Leonards, Milson's Point; and in the EVENING, at Ealey's, Union Inn, Lane Cove Road, at half-past 7 o'clock.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.—The Gentlemen appointed to act as PRESIDING OFFICERS at the above election are requested to MEET at the Town Hall, THIS DAY, Friday, at 3 o'clock p.m.
JOHN WOODS,
Returning-Officer.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.—Mr. LUCAS will address the electors:—
THIS DAY, at the Blue Post (Forest), at 4 p.m.; and at Mr. Gorman's, Canterbury, at 8 o'clock.
On SATURDAY, at Mr. Neich's, Burwood, at half-past 7; at Mr. Vidler's, Five Dock, at 9 o'clock.
On MONDAY, at the Punch Bowl, at Mr. Shaw's, and at Mr. Hearn's, Petersham.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.—MEETINGS of the Friends of RICHARD HILL, Esq., will be held as follows, viz.:—
THIS DAY, 17th December,
ST. PETER'S—At M'Cauley's Hotel, at quarter to 8 o'clock p.m.
COOK'S RIVER—At Barden's Hotel, at quarter to 9 o'clock p.m.
SATURDAY, 18th December,
WATERLOO—At Mariand's, at quarter to 8 o'clock p.m.
BOTANY—At Whologhan's Hotel, at quarter to 9 o'clock p.m.
MONDAY, 20th December,
RANDWICK—At Grice's Hotel, at quarter to 8 o'clock p.m.
WAVERLEY—At Cherry's Hotel, at quarter to 9 o'clock p.m.
TUESDAY, 21st December,
MARRICKVILLE—At Rowland Hill's Hotel, at quarter to 8 o'clock p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 22nd December,
CANTERBURY—At Mrs. Rossiter's, Rising Sun, at quarter to 8 o'clock p.m.
BATTLE BRIDGE—At Shaw's, at quarter to 9 o'clock p.m.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.—Mr. WILLIAM HENSON will address you, THIS EVENING, at Marland's, Bugle Horn, Waterloo, at 8 o'clock.

STEPHEN FOR CANTERBURY.
M. CONSETT STEPHEN will MEET and ADDRESS the Electors of Canterbury at the following places:—
THIS DAY.—At Gorman's, Woolpack Inn, Canterbury, at half-past 7; at Drake's, Terminus Inn, Ashfield, at half-past 8.
SATURDAY.—At George Vidler's, Five Dock, at half-past 7; Municipal Chambers, Addison Road, Marrickville, at half-past 8.

M. CONSETT STEPHEN FOR CANTERBURY.
TO THE ELECTORS.
The paragraph soliciting votes for Messrs. Templeton and Stephen WAS INSERTED WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE, COUNTENANCE, OR CONSENT OF M. STEPHEN OR HIS SUPPORTERS.
M. CONSETT STEPHEN is entirely an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.
Mr. W. R. TEMPLETON will address the Electors THIS DAY, 17th December, at M'Cauley's hotel, Newtown, at 8 o'clock p.m.; at Barden's hotel, Cook's River, at 9 p.m.
SATURDAY, 18th December, at Sir Joseph Banks, Botany, at 8 p.m.
Other meetings will be duly announced.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.—VOTE for men of education, and you have now the opportunity of doing so by recording your votes and using your influence in favour of W. R. TEMPLETON and M. C. STEPHEN.

ELECTION FOR CANTERBURY.
Mr. SULLIVAN will address the ELECTORS on FRIDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, at the COTTAGE OF CONTENT HOTEL, Cook's River, at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.
Mr. JAMES JONES will meet the Electors as follows:—

FRIDAY, December 17	Smithfield.
SATURDAY, December 18	Bankstown.
MONDAY, December 20	Baulkham Hills.
TUESDAY, December 21	Pennant Hills.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.
Mr. LACKEY will meet the Electors of Central Cumberland as follows:—
Friday, December 17—Dural
Saturday „ 18—Blacktown.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, Ivory CARD CASE, containing owner's visiting cards. Reward on delivery to Mrs. CROZIER, 250, O'Connell-street.

LOST, on Monday, at Watson's Bay, between the Hotel and landing place, a pair of Marine GLASSES. The finder rewarded on returning them to M. J. DAWSON, Cuthbert's Wharf.

LOST, in Hyde Park, a brown Silk UMBRELLA. Reward. J. Kerry, 269, Pitt-street.

LOST, a BANK-BOOK, name George M. Dorward. Please deliver 499, Pitt-street. G. M. DORWARD.

LOST, Black and Tan TERRIER SLUT. Return, Red House, Pitt-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, in King-street, a LETTER, addressed to Mr. Shortill, of no importance but to the owner. Reward on delivery at No. 9, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

LOST, on last Saturday evening, a Poodle SLUT. Any bringing her to Mrs. Farrier's, grocer, corner of Cleveland and Shepherd streets, Shepherd's Paddock, will be rewarded. Answers to the name of Guess.

LOST, on 11th December, a Tan Terrier SLUT, cropped ears, white spot on breast, short tail. The finder rewarded by leaving it at 21, Brougham-place.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed, from Abercrombie's Paddock, Iron Cove, a Chesnut GELDING, branded OH near shoulder, MM off shoulder. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110, Pitt-street, Sydney.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, on the North Shore, at the entrance to Lane Cove, a gold BROOCH, with hair. Whoever will bring the same to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, will receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD if Strayed, £2 on Conviction.—Stolen or Strayed from St. Andrew's run, near Campbelltown, a WHITE COW, branded T.C. off side. Mrs Court, St. Andrew's, Campbelltown.

BUSINESS CARDS

BOUQUETS.—Fresh Flowers every morning. F. SEARL'S, 3, New Market.

CORNS, Bunions, and defective Nails cured by Mr. Alexander, Surgeon-chiropodist, 16, O'Connell-st.

C. W. CALDWELL, Retail and Family Grocer, 278, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

EDWARD F. WAY, General Commission Agent, Collector, &c., 115, Kent-street North, Sydney.

F. L. MONTAGUE, Artist, has specimens on view, at 45, William-street, corner Yurong-st., Woolloomooloo.

J. H. NEWMAN, Photographer, REMOVED to 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.

MR. GEORGE SMYTHE, Dentist, 23, Hunter-street, and 432, George-street, next White Horse Hotel.

MISS HAYES'S Paper Models, with flat pattern to cut from; materials cut and fitted. 115½, King-st.

REMOVAL.—COWAN and ISRAEL, from 9, Sussex-street to Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

WILLIAM VETT, Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor. Offices, Mort's-passage, nr. George-st.

A CARD.—J. DEGOTARDI'S Photographic Studio, 287, Geo.-st., next French Café.

ALARMING SACRIFICE.—Startling Reduction.—First-class PHOTOS 5s doz. J. Yates, 432, George-st.

C. PICKERING'S Improved Photo Gallery, next Rush and Rousseau's, opp. Golden Gate, Brickfield-hill.

FLYING SQUADRON.—Instantaneous VIEWS of the above to be had at PICKERING'S, Brickfield-hill.

INSTANTANEOUS Portraits of Children, cartes de visite, &c. Milligan's Portrait Rooms, King-street.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, and Portrait Painter in Crayons, 140, Pitt-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES EDWARD GARDINER, ... is requested to communicate immediately with WALTER GIBSON, of 32 New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, Mr. Benjamin Webb Gardiner, of ... street, Cavendish-square having died July, 1864. Any person giving direct information relative to the aforesaid C. E. G., will be rewarded.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JAMES M'ELROY, county Cavan, Ireland, he will hear from Mr. JAMES QUINN, by calling at 92, Sussex-street, opposite Parramatta Wharf.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mrs. WATTS, late of Fiji Islands, she will hear of something to her advantage. Address L. C., Herald Office.

JOHN SPEARLE, JAMES SPEARLE, HENRY SPEARLE, Hillington, Norfolk, England.—If this should meet the eye of either of the above, please to communicate with your Cousin WILLIAM PAMMANT, Royal Marine Artillery, H. M. S. Endymion, Sydney, Flying Squadron.

MR. WILKINSON, late of brig Frank, please CALL on CURTIER, HAWKE, and CO.

MR. DIAS called two weeks ago at A. COX'S, 55, William street, oblige by sending his ADDRESS.

SHOULD this meet the eye of JOHN BLAIN, his Mother is anxious to see him at 163, Clarence-street.

TENDERS

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a House in Crown-street. Apply for plans and specifications, 191, Bourke-street. David M. Beath, architect.

FREEMASONS' HALL HOTEL.—Licensed Victuallers desirous of tendering for Lease of the above, are hereby informed that the Directors of the Freemasons' Hall Company are prepared to make the most liberal arrangements, and that any offer will receive the most careful and earnest consideration of the Board. Apply to Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

PUBLICATIONS

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
Saturday, 18th December.
Address of Sir Alfred Stephen on Intemperance and the Licensing System
Arrival of the Flying Squadron
The General Election—Nominations—Election Meetings—Members Returned
Terrific and Destructive Hailstorm
Original and selected articles
Agricultural Gazette
Mining News
Shipping—Commercial—Markets.

NOW READY, SANDS' COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC for 1870, 392, George street.

TOMMY DODD.—This irresistible song, music and words, 2s; Tommy Dodd Galop, 2s 6d. Clarke, Hunter-st.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT PATENTED.
This Ointment has now entirely overcome all prejudice, and established itself as the natural STANDARD OINTMENT OF THE COLONY. Indeed so rapidly has it spread its name and real utility, that it has protected itself from all rivalry. The greatest proof of its real worth is, that the non-prejudiced qualified MEDICAL GENTLEMEN of Sydney are now STRONGLY RECOMMENDING IT. The few following testimonials (originals of which can be seen at the stores of the undersigned) will be sufficient guarantee of its authentic, useful, and wonderful properties. Very many have not yet seen the usual weekly advertisement, and therefore public attention is thus called to the miraculous properties of this superb colonial production.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT,
a New Discovery, secured by Letters Patent, guaranteed free from all poisonous qualities,
relieves pain miraculously, and is a certain cure for burns, chafing, sunburns, chapped hands and lips, ulcers, excoriations, cuts, poisonous wounds, tumours, inward piles, insect bites, and all external sores.
For sore eyes, a splendid remedy, and acts as a beautiful cosmetic for clearing the complexion.
No families or establishments either in town or country should be without it.
None is genuine unless stamped with the patentee's stamp in blue ink across the label.
To be obtained genuine of first-class houses only, as under:—

Elliott, Brothers, Pitt-st.	Pinhey, Pitt-street
Senior, George-street	Pratt, Brickfield-hill
Pane (late Finch), King-st.	Blandford, South Hd. Road
Watson, Brickfield-hill	Parker, Balmain
Moore, jun., South Hd. Rd.	Sloper, William-street
Fames, South Head Road and Paddington	Boson, William-street
Hamilton, Chippendale	Kirschbaum, King-street
Row, Pitt-street	Steward, Brickfield-hill
A. J. Watt, opposite Police Office.	Solomon, Albury
N. Weekes, Parramatta-street	Lipscomb, Maitland
Robertson, Mitchell Creek	Hobbs, Newcastle.
Sanderson, Market-street	Reeve, George-street
Solomon, Liverpool Plains	Porter, Newtown.
	Wilkinson, Hunter-street.
	D. Cohen and Co., Maitland.

CHARLES HARPUR, 51, King-street, Sole Wholesale Agent.

CAPTAINS OF SHIPS—Read Captain Calvert's Certificate.
DIGGERS—Never be without the Australian Ointment.
COUNTRY STORES—Always keep a supply of the Australian Ointment.
LARGE SCHOOLS—Keep the Australian Ointment always by you.
HOTELS—Always keep the Australian Ointment in the house.
TRAVELLERS—Always carry a pot of Australian Ointment.
QUARTZ-CRUSHERS—Never be without the Australian Ointment.
FAMILIES—Should never be without the Australian Ointment.
MECHANICS IN IRON AND BRASS—Can get nothing equal to the Australian Ointment.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the curative qualities of the Australian Ointment—my eldest daughter was suffering from a bad knee caused by a fall which had confined her to the sofa for some time. I was recommended to try your Ointment, and am glad to say that in four days she was running about again.
E. T. PENFOLD, 358, George-street.

This Ointment I must say is truly wonderful in its operation. I have received such benefit from it that I feel compelled to add my testimony to its real worth. I smashed my finger frightfully, which gave such intense pain for a week that I could neither work nor sleep, when I was advised to try the Australian Ointment, which I most joyfully say relieved pain instantly, and totally cured me in a few days. I also used the ointment for a very bad knee, which I am also happy to state made as wonderful a cure.
Yours truly,
THOS. THORNTON, Cardwell-street, Balmain.

Now read the following
CERTIFICATES:—
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—I deem it my duty to call the attention of the public generally to the miraculous and useful properties of the Australian Ointment. The incalculable benefit I have received from its use has, I conceive, rendered it imperative for me to give it publicity; and, as I have to attend to my business personally, the wonderful and speedy cure was, even in a pecuniary way, of vast importance. Both my hands were so severely burnt by extinguishing a fire, that each was in fact one mass of blisters, and so excruciatingly painful, that I was almost mad, when I was induced to try the Australian Ointment, which at once relieved pain, and miraculously cured them in two days. Now I am well known myself, and numbers of gentlemen who witnessed the state of my hands, can testify to these facts. I have also used it in my family for various other purposes with great effect.
Yours obediently,
Gus. Wangenheim, Hotel de Paris.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—Having experienced vast and incalculable benefits during the last six months from the use of this colonial production, I feel that I am only doing a public duty in drawing notice to this Australian Ointment. I speak from experience—having used it in almost every way I found in internal sores and wounds, personally and on others, I may every instance with success. To my intense surprise, I find mention that a neighbour at Newtown, whose inflamed eyes, been suffering for a long time with sorely applications, and with this ointment I cured them by its use that I I have seen such wonderful cures effected the knowledge feel compelled thus to publicly trust I ... well of its almost universal utility, ... be put down as a known by my friends for this ... one may know ... puff. I publish it in order that ... If not superior article of this kind can be ... else; in fact, I really rior, to anything produced produce such plants to compose it.
Yours obediently,
Samuel Hayes,
Master Shipwright, Woolloomooloo Bay.

From Captain Calvert.
I certify that I have used this ointment for myself and for my crew, and I must say that I consider it unrivalled for its many virtues. I may further add that I consider no ship's medicine chest is complete without it, and I strongly recommend all captains and masters of ships to try it.
J. Calvert, ship John Bellamy.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—Observing in your paper of 20th instant a letter from Mr. Hayes, shipbuilder, relative to this ointment, I can vouch that all he says in its favour is perfectly true. I have been using the Australian Ointment myself and family for the last twelve months with complete success for everything external, and it made an effectual cure of one of my children's eyes when all else failed. I can assure you that while it can be obtained I will never be without it, and I firmly believe it is the best ointment that ever was made, and too much publicity cannot be given as to its genuine ability.
Your obedient servant,
Chas. Murphy,
Brassfounder, Druitt-street.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—I have lately noticed several letters published in the Herald relative to great benefits received by the use of this colonial production. Now, I have been using it the last fifteen months for myself and family, and can honestly assert that it is the most generally useful article I have ever met with. It was first recommended to me for soft corns that had been troubling me for years, and which this ointment totally cured in a few days. I always keep it at home, as I consider it a really useful household appendage. I am sure that when the Australian Ointment once becomes thoroughly known, it will become a natural household article.
Yours obediently,
John Birrell,
Waverley, and at 387, George-street.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—I have seen a good many letters in your paper lately, certifying to the good qualities of this ointment, and the different cures it has effected. Now, I believe all that has been said about it; and, considering that I was about the first that used it when brought out, and having been using it ever since myself and for my family, and the many men I have employed, with complete success, for almost everything, I can conscientiously say it is the most useful ointment ever made, and no mistake; and I am satisfied, when any one uses it once, they will, like me, never be without it. Its real worth is deserving of every publicity.
Your obedient servant,
Daniel Sherry,
Shipwright and Yacht Builder, Woolloomooloo Bay.

Sir,—The wonderful benefits I have received from this ointment, and Australian Lotion, has determined me to give publicity to their unheard of properties. By its application my wife's breasts were cured miraculously, and my son's head, for which I tried many applications without effect, was cured in a very short time by the Australian Ointment. Let the most prejudiced call on me and I will verify these statements.
Samuel Bonnett,
Eating-house keeper, 52, York-street.

Sir,—I have to return you my best thanks for the pot of Australian Ointment I had from you, my hand at the time being fearfully lacerated by a rope running through it while out fishing. Having applied all kinds of treatment previous to receiving your ointment, and finding my hand getting worse, I was persuaded to apply to you, and I am now happy to state that, after one week's application, my hand is thoroughly well; and I am also of opinion that no house should be without it, having been used in my house for chapped hands and lips, and in every instance found it to act like magic. By keeping a pot of your ointment in the house, pounds may be saved in doctor's expenses.
G. B. Kelly.

Sir,—Having cut a piece of flesh right out to the bone of the first joint of the thumb, and suffering great pain, not being able to get any relief by the many remedies I used, I was induced to try the Australian Ointment, having seen it constantly advertised, which I am happy to say cured it in the most wonderful manner in a few days. I can strongly recommend it as being the best I ever used.
W. M'Donald, Grocer.
659, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hill.

I cheerfully add my testimony to the worth of the Australian Ointment, it having cured me of a severe smash from a case of copper falling on my finger, tearing the nail off and lacerating the flesh in a fearful manner, the pain being frightful. Having used the ointment before for minor hurts, I used it at once for this wound, it soon eased the pain, and in ten days made a wonderful cure. All who saw the hurt, and have seen it since, are astonished at the miraculous efficacy of this ointment.
John Butler.
No. 4, Cuthbert Cottages, Union-street.

I must return you my grateful thanks for your ointment. My finger was perfectly lacerated, and the nail torn completely off, so much so, that I was afraid I should have it taken off. It remained in this state for three weeks, when I got your kind present. I have been using it for the last ten days, and I am proud to say my finger is all but cured. No other means did any good.
Yours, &c.,
P. Corcoran.
Woolloomooloo and Riley streets.

Sir,—I beg to add my testimony as to the worth of this invaluable ointment, as I think every one should feel bound to do so for public benefit. Some little time ago I had very bad sore eyes, attendant on scarlatina; they were in such a state that two doctors would not dare to give me anything for them, when I was advised to try the Australian Ointment, which, by only two applications (night and morning) made a speedy and, I consider, miraculous cure.
Your obedient servant,
John Nichols.
13, Alfred-street, Woolloomooloo.

Mr. Harpur,—On Monday I was bitten by a centipede, and Tuesday and Wednesday I suffered excruciating pain, and my finger commenced to swell, when, having seen advertisements relative to the merits of the Australian Ointment, I bought a pot, and applied it; and within an hour I got relief from pain, which I consider was wonderful, as for two nights I could not get any sleep or rest; and, by continuing the application, in a day or two I was quite cured. I think it nothing but right that having received such wonderful benefit from its use to make it public.
Leopold Morgan, Enmore.

I am sorry to say since I saw you I had occasion to test your ointment. I had a very nasty and heavy fall, and much injured and bruised my thigh. I have as yet only applied it once—pain was immediately relieved—swelling fast going down, and discolouration going away, and I hope in a day or so to be all right. Seeing is believing—having tested, I now can say I believe in the Australian Ointment.
Yours very faithfully,
W. Newcombe.

I have much pleasure to acknowledge the value of your Australian Ointment, having used it for my little daughter, she having had a sore head for two years, which seemed to me incurable, until I applied your valuable remedy, which effected a perfect cure in three weeks.
Yours, &c.,
John Wilkinson.

Mr. Harpur.—Dear Sir,—I am quite willing to add my testimony to the efficacy of the Australian Ointment. I have used it both for myself and children in many cases, and have found it most valuable for mosquito bites, broken chilblains, sore eyes, and inflamed cuts. In one instance I hurt my hands from a fall, and wherever I applied the ointment, the healing process was very rapid.
A. Cubitt, Bridge-street.

Sir,—For very many instances of sores, wounds, and chafings have I used your Australian Ointment, and am happy to say with complete success, so much so that I recommend every person to buy it.
I am, truly, &c.,
P. Fairburn, Dispensing Chemist.
King-street, Sydney.

A short time since I was suffering from a severe boil on my wrist, which became poisoned by dust from sheet lead and spirit of salts (used in my trade as a plumber). I was compelled to absent myself from business for a week; I then tried the Australian Ointment. The first application considerably deadened the pain, and in three days I was enabled to go to my work. The ointment rapidly healed the sore, and I can speak most strongly of its efficacy.
Halket Neaves.
New Pitt-street, July 2, 1869.

This ointment has cured a gentleman's leg which was bad for seventeen years. He tried every kind of application, both in India and elsewhere, without effect. Although he has objections to publish his name, still he has permitted references.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED
to
TRY THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT AT ONCE,
and
ASK FOR THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT
AT THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS,
as
ADVERTISED ABOVE.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461195

HAWKESBURY ELECTION.

NOMINATION.

THE nomination of candidates to serve in the Legislative Assembly as representatives of the electoral district of the Hawkesbury, took place on Wednesday, at the Courthouse, Windsor. There were about three hundred persons present. Among those on the platform, besides the candidates, we noticed Mr. J. B. Johnson (the Returning-Officer), Mr. W. Bowman, Mr. Tuckerman, Mr. E. Powell, Mr. M'Quade, Mr. M. Burdekin, and Mr. P. Tuckerman.

The RETURNING-OFFICER stated that he had been honoured with a writ calling for the election of two members to represent the district of the Hawkesbury, and he requested such an observance of good order as would afford each speaker a fair hearing. He then read the writ, and called for the proposers of candidates.

Mr. WILLIAM BOWMAN said he had been requested to nominate Mr. W. R. Piddington as a fit and proper person to represent the Hawkesbury in the Legislative Assembly. That gentleman had been the representative of the district for some time, and was known and trusted. Though some might not agree with him in all things, every one must admit that he had always been ready to do his duty to the electorate.

Mr. P. TUCKERMAN seconded the nomination.

Mr. W. P. WILSHIRE nominated himself as a fit and proper person to represent the Hawkesbury electorate in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. MARSHALL BURDEKIN proposed Mr. James A. Cunneen as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate in the forthcoming Parliament. Mr. Cunneen was a man who adhered to his principles, and had consistently stood by the party who were the advocates of progress. He had always endeavoured to check the expenditure; and though he had assisted to impose additional taxation, he had done so at a time when fresh taxation was needed to sustain the honour of the country. He was a supporter of the present Government, and would always act conscientiously to the electorate. He (Mr. Burdekin) urged the electors not to send to Parliament two members of opposite principles, as the vote of one would neutralise the vote of the other.

Mr. NEWCOMEN seconded the nomination.

Mr. CHARLES GOW proposed, and Mr. THOMAS WALL seconded, Mr. Henry Moses as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate of the Hawkesbury in the forthcoming Parliament.

Mr. THOMAS CHASELING proposed, and Mr. JOHN TOWN, jun., seconded, Mr. James Ascough as a fit and proper person to represent the Hawkesbury in the forthcoming Parliament.

There being no more candidates nominated, the Returning-officer called upon Mr. Piddington, the first on the list, to address the electors.

Mr. W. R. PIDDINGTON, who, on rising, was received with enthusiastic cheers, said he had received the honour of having been thrice elected by this constituency, which he had served for a period of about eleven years. On previous occasions of his election there had been no contests for the Hawkesbury, but at present the electors had a larger choice, inasmuch as there were five candidates for their suffrages on Saturday next. A great deal had been said as to the course taken by the late Opposition in the so-called "obstruction" to Government proceedings; but he denied that they took any course to which that term could be applied in its objectionable signification. The term obstruction being a neutral one, its applicability would depend upon whether it was meritorious or the reverse. He held that the course of proceeding taken by the present Administration was one very undesirable, and that ought to be obstructed, if for no other reason than simply that they convened the Parliament on the 28th of September, when the hours of its existence were numbered, and there was not time to deal with the Estimates for 1870, and the twenty-one measures mentioned in his Excellency's opening speech. There were then only thirty Government days before Parliament would expire by effluxion of time, and it was utterly impossible to give consideration to those measures, and deal with the Estimates in that careful way which the interests of the country demanded. In the address of his Excellency the Ministers confessed that some of these measures were not likely to be completed, an admission that there was not time at the disposal of Parliament to deal with them. Who could know which bill was to come first; it was a chance medley affair. At last the House had a few bills introduced, but evidently the Government had not made up their minds about introducing many of the measures announced in the speech they put into the mouth of his Excellency, which contained a mere claptrap list of propositions the Government having no idea of submitting to Parliament or passing into law. It was a series of impositions attempted to be practised upon the country, leading the people to expect that these measures would be dealt with in the thirty days remaining of that last session of Parliament. But this charge of obstruction was most amusing as coming from the present Government. They forgot that Mr. Robertson, Mr. Samuel, and others of that Government, obstructed their predecessors in 1868 by night after night moving resolutions to intercept Supply. For four months they kept Parliament in such a position that not a single item of the Estimates could be passed. At that time the Martin-Parkes Government had a decided majority in the Assembly, and the present Government came into power by what might be called a "fluke." One of the late members of the Assembly was appointed a member of the committee to prepare an address in reply to his Excellency's speech the session before last, and every one expected that as he accepted such an office he at least would be a supporter of the Government; but it turned out on the opening of Parliament, 1868, on account of certain divisions in the Ministerial ranks arising from the suspension of Mr. Duncan that this gentleman (Dr. Lang), who assisted in the preparation of the Reply, as well as Mr. Sutherland, who had since been repaid by office, ratted from the position of supporters to the Government and went over to the other side with Mr. Windeyer, who also was offered the reward of office but refused it. This, however, did not give Mr. Robertson a majority, for the division was carried in favour of the Government, although this was due to the casting vote of the Speaker, the numbers in division being equal. When Mr. Sutherland found the scales quivering in the balance he ratted from one side to the other, and got his recompense in £1500 a year. Mr. Robertson tempted Mr. Windeyer by offering him the position of Attorney-General, but he was too honest a politician to ally himself with the Administration then in course of formation, and declined to accept the proposal. These circumstances showed that the transfer of Government arose from a mere fluke. There was no majority against the Martin-Parkes' Government. The members of the Opposition believed the Government wrong in not convening Parliament before so late a period of its existence as September 28, 1869. The last Parliament was elected in November and December, 1864, and was limited to five years' duration. It passed the Estimates for 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, which was all that it could constitutionally do. But the Government took a recess of six months when Parliament was at its last gasp, and thus rendered the proper exercise of the functions of Parliament impossible. Other administrations had taken a six months' recess, but then the existence of Parliament was not so near its close. Although the Government said they were in favour of Triennial Parliaments he believed they would be glad if they existed nine instead of five years, if it would enable them to remain in office. It was an unconstitutional and monstrous step to ask a Parliament on the point of dissolution, to vote the Estimates for a sixth year, after having voted them for five years, for which period only it had any legal existence. They however, did ask the old Parliament to vote Estimates, a duty which properly devolved upon a new Parliament. They were thus interfering with the privileges, functions, and duties of the succeeding House. Such a proposal would be scouted in England, where no Ministry had ever dared to take such a step. (Cheers.) Another reason why the Opposition thought it desirable that a new Parliament should be convened at once was that all these important questions, such as the reduction of the public expenditure, the contract of a loan of two millions for railway purposes (adding one-fifth of the colonial debt), were matters for the special consideration of a Parliament recently elected by the people. A great feature in the policy of the present Government was a statement that it was in favour of economy and retrenchment. It was easy to make such a statement. They were prolific in promises; and if the country were satisfied with those only, the Government would give them any amount. One of their propositions for what they called retrenchment was to get rid of the poor old men in the Benevolent Asylums at Liverpool and Parramatta by holding out an inducement of 3s. a week to persons to employ them. He believed this great proposition had fallen to the ground, and all expectations of retrenchment of that kind had vanished. He did not call that an honest or reasonable kind of retrenchment, yet it was one of the features of the Government scheme. Another of their propositions was to transfer 150 policemen from active service to what they called a reserve list. It might not be impossible to dispense with the services of some police constables, but he maintained the proposal to transfer them from active service to a reserve was one of the most absurd and ridiculous conceptions that ever entered into the mind of man. (Cheers.) Yet Mr. Robertson expected by this scheme to save £24,000 a year. Was it practicable, or such a proposal as intelligent men could approve of? If the men were not wanted, let them be dismissed absolutely; it could give no security to life and property to place 150 policemen on a reserve list, liable to be called out one day in the month. He (Mr. Piddington) was persuaded that such a system would not work. Mr. Robertson had evidently taken it from the practice in despotically governed countries where large standing armies were kept in active service, and a militia as a reserve. But he might have known that there was no parallelism between military forces, only called out in time of war, a police force, if necessary at all, was necessary for the whole 365 days in the year. Who could anticipate events in which their services would be required. This proposition which Mr. Robertson had taken credit for, but which was not carried into effect, was the second in that grand scheme which the Government considered entitled them to be styled advocates of retrenchment and economy. It was another of the propositions exhibiting their desire to carry out a healthy and proper system of retrenchment. The utter fallacy of any such attempt of the kind was seen in the Estimates of expenditure for 1869 and 1870. In these, although there appeared a nominal reduction, there would actually be none whatever, because the chief reduction was dependant upon Parliamentary sanction; that was the proposal to place 150 police on the reserve list. The total amount of the Estimates for present year was £2,117,600, and the whole amount of Estimates for next year, £2,111,000. This did not prove them to be in favour of retrenchment or reduction in the expenditure. Why did they not make a greater reduction than this if they were honest advocates for economy? Why did they not cut down the enormous salaries to be found from one end of the Estimates to the other? (Cheers.) He asserted fearlessly that these advocates for economy and retrenchment had not reduced a single salary, and some of these salaries were annual salaries of £1500. Was this evidence of their sincerity with regard to retrenchment of the expenditure? He would tell the electors of the Hawkesbury further, that not only had the Government not reduced a single one of these large salaries, but they had increased some of them. It was astonishing how many reasons had been found for increasing the salaries of relatives of members of Parliament. One officer's salary was proposed to be raised from £500 to £600 by the Government which professed to be advocates of economy. With these facts before us—turning out the cripples of the benevolent asylums, putting policemen on a reserve list, and increasing high salaries instead of reducing them—could it be said that there was any ground for the statement that the Government was in favour of economy at all. (Cries of "No, no.") He voted for the reduction of the salary of the Speaker from £1200 to £1000, for the reduction of the salary of the Chairman of Committees from £500 to £400, and these proposals were carried by 19 to 13. In justice to Mr. Cunneen, it must be stated that he voted for the reduction in both cases. Yet Parliament changed its mind in the course of three weeks, rescinded its own resolutions, and voted the original amount of the salaries. This showed, that unless the electors sent in sincere advocates of economy, it was in vain to expect a diminution of the expenditure. The present Government had had a noble opportunity of showing themselves real economists, and they had failed to do it. Another proposal of theirs was, to reduce certain official salaries—those of the Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, and some other irresponsible officers of the Government which were so far protected by law that the Assembly could not deal with them except by bill. Such a bill was introduced some years ago by Mr. Forster, and he (Mr. Piddington) voted for it. But that bill reduced the salaries, and did not leave them to be placed on the Estimates and submitted to Parliament. The bill of the present Government would have met with a defeat by its including a clause for the reduction of the salaries of the Judges. It was another sham like the police reserve, the employment of cripples in the Benevolent Asylum, and the economy of increasing salaries. There was no analogy between the salaries of the Judges and those of Ministers of the Crown, and all knew that as sure as this bill went into the Legislative Council it would be rejected. He told the Government that they were imposing upon the country, as they knew the bill would never receive the sanction of Parliament, and only wished to palm it off upon the country as an excuse for something better which they ought to have done. This was one of the very valuable measures the Opposition obstructed, but which had not the slightest chance of passing into law. He would now allude to what the preceding Government did. They proposed a reduction of one-twelfth on all salaries, and he regretted to say members of the present Government assisted in the defeat of this proposal. This would have been real retrenchment, and he voted in favour of it, and was sorry to find himself in a minority. The proposition, however, showed that the last Government were really the advocates of economy. The course pursued by the present Administration with regard to the Official Salaries Reduction Bill was open to great objection. We ought to treat the Judges of the Supreme Court rather differently from mere subordinates in the public service. The course pursued by the mother country, and by every British colony, showed that it was desirable to place them in a position of independence, and that the salaries of present Judges should not be interfered with. He was in favour of the reduction of the Judge's salaries as they fell in from natural causes; but he was not in favour of the reduction of those salaries whilst the Judges existed. He thought the Governor's salary at £7000 far too high for a Governor of this colony, being more than sufficient to secure the services of a suitable gentleman for the government of this dependency. In former times Governors Gipps, Bourke, and Macquarie, who had really to administer the affairs of the country, had salaries less than £5000, but now the administration was removed from the shoulders of the Governor to those of his advisers. Mr. Tuckerman had stated that he was in favour of maintaining the ad valorem duties, this was a slight mistake. He was against the principle of imposing duties on imported goods on the ad valorem principle, on the ground that it gave an advantage to the dishonest trader. He was in favour of their extinction and the substitution of other duties; but it was impossible for the Government to abolish these duties without replacing them with other modes of raising revenue. The Government could not do without money; and there was no surplus but a deficit. It only showed what a Government of shams we had when they promised to abolish these duties without having a shilling of surplus. He would tell them to beware about sending those to Parliament who would pledge themselves to vote for the abolition of these duties without asking what was to be substituted for them. (Cheers.) If this Government, like others, paid off an instalment of short-dated debentures there would be a deficit by Mr. Samuel's own showing of £90,000. The Stamp Duties Act was continued for another year, and the Treasurer had calculated to have an increase next year of £55,000 under an amendment of that Act. This he had to abandon, as the old Act had been renewed for twelve months. Mr. Samuel had been in favour of making the Act more stringent, so that it would bring in £100,000 instead of £50,000 a year, and hence he would double that taxation. The failure to get additional funds under the Stamp Duties Act, and the remission of one half the ad valorem duties would produce in 1870 a deficit of £265,000. Were not the Opposition then wise in deciding that the constituencies should have an opportunity of judging whether this abolition should take place before the Government showed how they were going to reimburse the revenue. They had a proposal to borrow two millions for railway extensions, and this would involve an additional expenditure of £100,000 a year for interest upon the borrowed money. If we did not know how the deficit was to be provided for, some idea on the subject might be gained by reviewing what taxation he had thought it right to have recourse to. In the last Parliament he proposed to double the duty on tea. This he (Mr. Piddington) had opposed, and would do so again if it entered into any financial propositions. Another proposition by Mr. Samuel when he wanted revenue was to increase the duty on sugar from 5s. to 7s. 6d. on unrefined, and 10s. on refined sugar. Mr. Samuel worked hard to carry out both these proposals for doubling the duties on tea and sugar, but they were negatived. If they had been carried, it was very probable that all the wholesale grocers in Sydney would have lost their trade to the South, as they would have been cut out by the Melbourne grocers, besides being burdened with taxation the people ought not to submit to. Another of the propositions of Mr. Samuel was to introduce a system of annual licenses upon every one in trade. Thus certain companies, underwriters, clerks, &c., would have had to pay £100 a year, and an extra amount for every servant they employed. Mr. Samuel would impose a fee of £5 upon all mining companies, and 2s. 6d. for every person in their employment. Just consider what drawback this would have been to our efforts, to develope our gold resources by quartz-crushing, so that we might keep pace with Victoria. Another proposition was to make every wholesale and retail trader in the country pay £5 a year, and to make each member of a firm pay that amount for the privilege of trading in New South Wales. He would also have had to pay £1 a year for every clerk he had in his employment. These resolutions were negatived like the others. Persons engaged in agriculture and pastoral occupations would also, if Mr. Samuel had his way, have had to pay £2 licenses every year for the privilege of turning a clod in a paddock, and 2s. 6d. a year for every man employed; and the people owed it to men like himself that Mr. Samuel's propositions were defeated. Another of his propositions was that all persons engaged in trade, business, or occupation should pay £2 a year also, and 2s. 6d. for every person in their employment. This was the kind of taxation Mr. Samuel would introduce. The last of his propositions was perhaps the worst of all—that of making every hired servant of the country pay an annual license of £1 a year; no one could engage as a servant to cook a chop or nurse a baby without paying £1 a year. These propositions were only defeated by a small majority, but he thought that small majority did good service in preventing the introduction of the most despotic and tyrannical system of taxation ever proposed on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) The writer of a letter to the *Herald* attempted to defend this system of taxation on the ground that Mr. Samuel was only a copyist. He (Mr. Piddington) never gave him credit for being the author; he was a gentleman who could only copy. The writer said these duties were found in the fiscal policy of Russia, Prussia, Baden Baden, France, &c.—as if that would recommend them to the people here—as if their being in operation in despotic countries would render them more acceptable in New South Wales. If Mr. Samuel had not the credit of originating them, he introduced them, and the Opposition of that day had the credit of defeating them. Gentlemen of fortune out of business were not to pay any licenses, but only traders, storekeepers, shopkeepers, and farmers. Some exceptions were made, including the proprietors and reporters of newspapers, because they were supposed to influence public opinion to some extent; and then, in strange juxtaposition, that midwives and itinerant fishmongers were also exempted. (Laughter.) He merely referred to these as actual facts. If the electors did not take care who they returned, the same taxation might be again introduced and be then carried by a majority. Mr. Samuel had stated that in the event of his requiring any other taxation he would resort to an income and property tax, although previously when the other propositions were made he said this property and income-tax was a most abominable way of raising revenue. Notwithstanding this he now said that if he required fresh taxation recourse would be had to it. This tax was the most odious in the fiscal policy of the mother country, and could be evaded as easily as ad valorem duties. All sorts of evasion were practised, and it would be found the most oppressive ever introduced here. *Duties* by customs were paid for articles of consumption and while the consumer was unconscious that he was paying a duty where it entered into the price, he paid, to a great extent, please himself. At one time he paid duties according to his means or requirement for buying payer woods. No taxgatherer was sent round; the tax-in pecunist called upon to pay promptly when he might be and propertyifficulty; while, of course, under an income diately follow, nonpayment punctually would be immediately objectionable the distraint. Such taxation was far more collected without any through the Customs which could be the taxes must be paring burdensome. By direct taxation consent to the introduction called for. He would never It would require an army of such a scheme. (Cheers.) while Customs duties were tax gatherers to collect; and nearly one-half of the whole collected at five per cent. cost, property and income tax would amount of taxes obtained by a collection. If honoured with absorbed in paying for their confidence of the electors he should be willing and happy to do his utmost in opposition to any proposition of that kind. He was in favour of moderate duties upon imports, but he would not only be glad to see ad valorem duties abolished, but also the tea and sugar duties, the stamp duties, and the duties on wines and spirits diminished, but it would be impossible to say there was any probability of these things being accomplished. The liabilities of the State rendered it necessary that there should be ad valorem or other duties. Mr. Samuel had not dealt candidly with the country; he talked of abolishing these duties, but did not say how he intended to reimburse the Treasury. The Opposition said let us know whether the new taxation is better than the old before we consent to do away with necessary revenue. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Piddington) was in favour of a new land law. He thought an upset price of £1 per acre for land too high, and had advocated for years a reduction to 5s. per acre. He would copy a clause from Mr. Hay's land bill, which made the upset price at first 5s.; if the land was not sold within twelve months, the price to be reduced to 4s.; and if not sold within the next twelve months, the price to be reduced to 3s., which was to be the minimum. He thought this a valuable provision, and would support one of that kind. There were millions of acres not worth 5s., or even 2s. 6d. per acre, and it was absurd that for all land, good, bad, and indifferent, 20s. per acre should be demanded. He had heard a number of charges circulated in an extraordinary manner through this electorate in reference to his conduct while connected with the Floods Relief Fund. He was told that some individuals had received too little relief and some too much, for which he was blamed. With regard to the relief distributed in the Hawkesbury district, it was regulated by a body of gentlemen, who, as far he knew, acted in the most conscientious and praiseworthy manner. Another charge levelled against him was that he declined to advocate the sending of some seed oats to this district. He could only assure the electors that the committee of the Relief Fund decided that it was not wise to re-open the fund by sending this seed, and he (Mr. Piddington) was the only one who voted for sending it. Another report was that he received two guineas a day for himself in connection with the fund. Now he had not received the value of a straw from the fund; on the contrary, he had devoted time and money to the relief of the destitute and suffering, not only in this, but in the Braidwood district and on the Macleay, without getting the value of a farthing for his services. (Cheers.) With regard to local works, he had done as much as he could, in conjunction with Mr. Cunneen, to promote them. He did all he could for the construction of a bridge at Windsor; but Mr. Moriarty insisted that it should be a high-level iron bridge, and would not advise the Government to build a timber pile bridge, which would have lasted for half a century. Mr. Moriarty insisted upon an expensive bridge, and £20,000 was placed upon the Estimates. The consequence was, that the item was defeated, Mr. Cowper and Mr. Robertson being among the majority against it. He (Mr. Piddington) had obtained special grants for roads within the last few months. He believed that since he had had a seat in the Assembly he had always been in his place, very seldom indeed being absent, and he believed he had voted in more divisions than any member of the last Assembly. He came before the electors on his own merits, without being associated with any one else. He did not approve of any attempt to dictate to the electors of the Hawkesbury. In conclusion, he might express a hope that at the poll the electors would break up the existing combination, which involved an attempt to dictate to the people. He came forward on his own merits, and believed he should be returned on Saturday. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. A. CUNNEEN, who next came forward to address the electors, was received with prolonged cheers. He said he felt highly flattered by the warm and enthusiastic way in which they had received his name. He was not prepared for such an enthusiastic reception; for he remembered that he had for ten years been their servant, and that during those ten years he had been placed in the peculiar position of being expected to please everybody. He knew that it was impossible to please everybody; and he was not a man so senseless as to attempt such an impossibility. He was glad, however, having served them for ten years, to receive so warm an expression of approval in this his native electorate. (Cheers.) This was the fourth time that he had come before them as a candidate for their suffrages. Three times before he had been returned by this constituency to represent it in the Parliament of their common country; and now, for the fourth time, he sought their suffrages again. (Cheers.) He would impress upon them that this was not a mere matter of form, but their choosing a representative for the Parliament of the country was one of the most solemn and important acts that free citizens could be called upon to perform. (Applause.) By the acts and votes of the members whom they would return to the new Parliament would the laws be passed under which they would be governed, under which justice or injustice would be perpetrated, under which the interests of this country would be enhanced or retarded. Therefore it was no small matter that they were met together to choose the men who would pass laws which affected the liberty of their persons and the protection of their property, laws under which they and their children would have to be governed in all time to come. (Cheers.) He always looked upon these occasions as some of the most solemn upon which a free people could be called together. When he first had the honour to seek their suffrages, he had been invited to become a candidate by the largest requisition which had ever been got up in the district. That requisition was got up in 1861, and was signed by over 600 of his fellow electors. (Cheers.) At that time there was an appeal to the country upon a particular question, as now there was an appeal to the country upon several particular questions. The question at that time was the question of land law reform. Before the year 1861 our public lands were dealt with altogether differently to the manner in which they have been dealt with latterly. Before 1861, a poor man who wished to possess himself of land in this colony had to go through so much circumlocution, that he was sometimes twelve months or two years before he secured what he wanted. Under the old land system of the colony a man had to apply to have the land he wished to purchase surveyed; he might have to wait twelve months before a surveyor went round to survey it; then when the surveyor sent in his report the land had to be gazetted for three months more; and then it was put up to auction, and the man had to run the risk of being outbid by some wealthier person, and thus, after all his waiting, he would find himself unable to gain possession of a homestead of even forty acres in the vast territories of this Australian soil. (Cheers.) He had had no hesitation in making up his mind that that was not a proper state of things to exist in a colony like this, where land was abundant and people few. He had thought when persons found Government lands which suited their purpose, and wished to purchase them, that directly they paid their money they were entitled to take possession. He thought there should be a common sense business manner of selling the lands, and that a person should go into possession directly the sale was effected, just as he would take possession of a bale of goods directly he had paid for it. Why should it not be so? Why should not a person go into possession of his property just the same as he would if he had laid out his money with a merchant? (Applause.) A measure was brought in for the purpose of bringing about this and other changes in the land system. It was brought in after an appeal to the country; and the principles he (Mr. Cunneen) had professed to them out of Parliament, he had been faithful to in the House. He had supported that measure until it passed into law. (Cheers.) After the measure had passed through the Assembly, it met with obstruction from the Upper House. The Upper House was composed of men not representing the opinions of the people, men who had never been elected; but who were the mere nominees of the various Governments. The Upper House, composed of these nominees, was called upon to deal with the Land Bill; and what was the result? These mere creatures of one Government or the other, set themselves to work to oppose the will of the people. They opposed the Land Bill, refused to pass it, and Mr. Robertson, then the Land Minister, with that force of character which peculiarly marked him out, determined that the will of the people should not be controlled by this nominee body. (Cheers.) That gentleman determined to carry out Responsible Government in its true sense, and that the will of the people should rule. He determined to do with the Upper House here as Earl Grey did in 1842 with the House of Lords, when they refused to pass the first Reform Bill. The Peers in 1842, when the Commons passed the Reform Act, refused to pass it, and Earl Grey immediately created a number of Peers who gave effect to the will of the people. Mr. Robertson followed that excellent example, and created a number of new nominees, who would in the Upper House give effect to the will of the people upon the question of land law reform. Mr. Robertson summoned these gentlemen to the Upper House. There was in the President's chair at that time a distinguished member of the old colonial aristocracy who had retired from the toils of public service (though well able to fulfil his duties) upon a magnificent pension. This was Sir William Burton. Sir William Burton determined that the seats in the Upper House should not be degraded by the introduction of mere merchants and tradesmen—that the place should not be polluted by having in the representatives of mere tradesmen to fulfil the will of the country. He left the chair and refused to swear these members in. But did Mr. Robertson shirk his responsibility, or allow them to dictate to him his policy? No. He resigned his seat in the Lower House and went into the Upper House, where he met twaddle by common sense, and enforced upon them the will of the people. Mr. Robertson took his seat in the Upper House, and, week after week, advocated their rights,—the rights of the people to possess the lands of the colony. And he continued to do this until the land measure was passed through the Upper House. (Cheers.) Never, in the history of the colony was there such a struggle to pass a measure. The Act was passed, and the people had enjoyed its benefits during the last nine years. (Cheers.) It might be asked whether all that had been expected from this Land Act had been realised? A tree was known by its fruits; an Act of Parliament was known by its results. What had been the result of the Land Alienation Act of 1861? It had borne fruit in abundance, for 20,000 persons had become additional purchasers, and were settled as free selectors upon the waste lands of the colony. These men had cleared the forest, and made the land productive. It had been said that the man who caused two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before was a benefactor of his species, and how much more the men who made the barren lands of this country to produce crops which never had been grown upon them before? They had made land, which before was almost worthless, worth now from £10 to £15 per acre. There were 20,000 of these free selectors upon the lands, and supposing the families of each of these farmers to average four persons, there were about 80,000 of our population settled upon the soil of the country. There were 80,000 persons who, instead of sitting down in the towns, or trying to eke out an existence upon the gold fields, now formed a body of yeomanry—one of the best classes of men known in any country. Not only so, but they (the Legislature) had found that the Land Bill was inducing population, to come from the neighbouring colonies. People were coming here from South Australia, and settling about Albury and the banks of the Murray, where they were forming a splendid wine producing country, and had turned the barren hills into flourishing vineyards. The land law had attracted a most valuable population to our shores. The Queensland people envied us because we were able through this Land Act to seduce away their population. People were coming over here from Queensland and selecting land upon the Tweed River, where they had taken up a great number of acres for the purpose of manufacturing sugar. (Cheers.) The sugar manufacture would yet, be thought, be one of the best we had. It would save the country a great deal of money, as we should not be obliged to send to other countries for our sugar. He might mention another fact. They were aware that before the passing of the Land Act, £600,000 of ready cash were sent annually to America for breadstuffs, but since the passing of that Act, although the old districts had ceased to produce wheat on account of rust, the importation of breadstuffs had been reduced to £400,000 worth per year. The free selectors, therefore, had supplied us with £200,000 worth of wheat per year; and during last year over £100,000 worth of breadstuffs came down by railway. (Cheers.) Here was a saving of £200,000 to the colony every year, for that money was now retained in the colony to employ our own men, instead of being sent to America, to benefit the people of that country. (Hear, hear.) Therefore the fruit of this tree proved that the tree was good. As he was now in a position to give an account of his past conduct they would allow him to refer to measures which he had taken an active part in carrying during his career as their representative. After he entered Parliament there was a measure introduced called the Primogeniture Act. Previous to that, every person who died without a will leaving behind him property to the value of £10,000 or £12,000, was succeeded by his eldest son, who could take possession of the whole property, while the widow and the rest of the family were turned out penniless upon the world. Why should that be the case? Why should the eldest son of a person who died intestate possess all the property of his deceased father to the exclusion of the widow and orphans, who were left to seek the charity of the public? Nevertheless, that was the law of the land. That law had been altered, and if any person now died without a will and left a wife and family, the widow and the whole of the children had the property equally divided amongst them, share and share alike. (Applause.) They would all admit that this was a step in the right direction—a step in accordance with humanity and everything that was right. There was a measure brought before Parliament for the abolition of capital punishment, and there was in Sydney an association formed for the purpose of carrying that measure. It was proposed to do away with the punishment of death for the crime of murder and other crimes of a heinous character. He had no hesitation in voting against it. If a fiend in human form was to visit one of their cottages, violate the wife of its owner, murder his children, and burn down the building, ought that ruffian not to suffer death? That penalty was the only terror that could awe these men. Was he to be told that these people, instead of being visited with the punishment of death, were to be treated kindly and considerately? Was he to be told by mock philanthropists that such monsters were to be put into gaol, provided with a nice library, and good food, and thus converted into good and peaceable citizens? If the monster Lynch had been hung before he murdered his seven victims, six of them would have been saved. He (Mr. Cunneen) was utterly opposed to the abolition of capital punishment. (Cheers.) Shortly after he went into Parliament it was found that the farmers here could not compete with the farmers of Campbelltown and the Nepean because there was no railway here to convey the produce from the Hawkesbury district to market. The people of the Nepean had railway communication, and were able to get their produce to market for 10s. per ton, while the farmers of this district had to pay £2. They could not compete with those persons who had the advantage of railway communication. That became the question of questions to the farmers here. If they had not got a railway extended to Windsor and Richmond, they would have had to turn all these rich lands into fattening paddocks, for they could drive cattle to market when they could not convey produce there. They had meetings, they petitioned Parliament on the subject, they applied to the Government, but the boon was refused them, until the Cowper Government came into power, and brought before Parliament the question of railway extension. When the Government proposed the three extensions to the north, south, and west, they also, on account of the petitions sent to them, on account of the pressure brought to bear upon them—and he (Mr. Cunneen) had brought to bear all the pressure he could—they also determined to place a sum upon the Estimates for the construction of the railway to the Hawkesbury. They not only did so, but they carried out the work at a cost of £130,000. It was easy to place a sum upon the Estimates to please a supporter, while at the same time the Government only humbugged him; but in this instance the Cowper Government had carried the work out properly. They used their influence as a party to get the matter carried. Mr. Cowper brought up every man he could get to vote for the construction of this railway, and after it had been opposed until the small hours of the morning (particularly by some members of the late Government), it was carried in spite of them, and the people here got the railway. (Cheers.) He had heard about the bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor. He thought that bridge should have been built, and he knew that had a reasonable amount for it, say £6000 or £8000, been placed on the Estimates it might have been carried. But when the Government placed £20,000 on the Estimates for the work, they used it as a mere decoy, a deception, a thing meant to hoodwink the people. They had placed the money on the Estimates, but they did not bring up their party to vote for it as they would have brought up their party to vote for their retention in office. The late Government had thirty or forty votes at command, and yet upon this item the Government were left in a beggarly minority of only twelve, several members of which minority were members of the Opposition. This was a mere deception, and totally unlike the manly straightforward course pursued by Mr. Cowper when he gave them the railway. He might say that he had taken strong interest in the advancement of local matters here, where he could do so consistently with his duty to the whole country. A member of Parliament represented his own constituency, but was also a representative of the whole country. He was only one amongst seventy-two, but he had never neglected the interests of the electorate of the Hawkesbury, whenever his humble exertions could be brought to bear for the advancement of the interests of the people. He and his friend Mr. Piddington had been most zealous in obtaining improvements in the electorate. There were now good roads in every direction and bridges innumerable. None of the persons present travel to their homes without crossing some of the bridges which he had been the means of having erected in the district. He was sorry he should be brought to speak of these things, for they were so numerous that he was ashamed almost lest people should say he had got too much for the district. (Applause.) With regard to the railway, he would remind them if there was any shortcoming in the management of our public works it was in the railway department. He thought that department was to blame for not keeping a sufficiency of trucks upon this line. (Hear, hear.) If there was any local grievance that required remedy more than another it was their not having a sufficiency of trucks to carry away the produce of the district. He had represented the matter to the Government, and the Government had placed additional trucks on the line. (Applause.) He had seen people travel ten or twelve miles with their loads, and then not get a truck, but had to take their loads back and do so much travelling that they might as well have gone into Sydney at once. About six weeks ago he had been astonished to find that the gauge of the loads had been altered. It was so much reduced, that the farmers had to put one tier of trusses less upon the trucks. He had thought this too preposterous, had represented the matter to the Minister, and had the satisfaction of writing up to say that the original gauge should be restored. (Applause.) He would now come from these small local matters to large questions of public policy. As his friend Mr. Piddington had gone largely into party questions, he was sorry that he (Mr. Cunneen) should be called upon to consider the relative merits of parties or of Governments. He believed in measures not men, and he was sorry to see that any person gave precedence to the interests of party, to the injury of the interests of our common country. There was too much talk about this party and that party. Party was everything now, but the interests of poor New South Wales had few partisans although those interests should be our peculiar care. He had supported the late Government up to a certain point, in fact until they brought in their railway policy. The leader of that Government had roused his (Mr. Cunneen's) warm admiration by the dignified way in which on taking office he announced that he intended to carry on the Government of this country in a straightforward way—that unless he could carry on the Government of this country, supported by a majority of the people, he would not consent to hold office one hour for the sake of its emoluments; that he would throw up office directly it was even hinted that he had not support. He (Mr. Cunneen) had thoroughly coincided with these principles, as they were expressed by Sir James Martin. No Government should hold office a day or an hour longer than they possessed the confidence of a majority of the people, because constitutional Government meant that a majority should rule in the House and out of it. (Applause.) But had the Martin Government redeemed these promises? Did they act in the statesmanlike manner in which they proclaimed that they would act? They introduced three of the greatest measures that could be introduced into any country—a railway measure, a land bill, and a financial measure. There could not be three greater measures than these. The railway measure was intended to advance the means of locomotion through the country; the Land bill was intended to abolish the present Act; and the financial measure was brought in for the purpose of raising £3,000,000. One would have thought a Government defeated upon any one of these important measures would at once resign office. This Government introduced their railway measure, which was to continue the railway to the banks of the Murrumbidgee, at an expense of three millions of money—to extend the railway, not to a district where there was a large population, not to a mining district, but to a barren pastoral country, where stations were twenty miles asunder. To that beautiful rural spot where there was nothing but the dingo and the kangaroo, was this railway to go, at a cost of £3,000,000. That meant £100,000 a year added to the taxation of the country. The proposition was received with such a storm of opposition that the Government could not see their way to give effect to it, and so they failed in their railway policy. But although defeated in that they did not resign. They immediately introduced another great measure—a new Land Bill. Why did they? Who asked for it? The *free selectors* had held *no great meetings*; there had not been any great reform land leagues established; and it must have been from some underhand influence that they introduced this Land Bill which was meant to repeal the Land Act, and give grants of land to strangers who came to us from foreign countries, while our own population received no such favour. This great measure was rejected by the House, and what did the Government do? After such a defeat one would expect to see in the morning papers an announcement of the resignation of the Ministers. That would have been constitutional; but was that the case with the Martin Government? No. He had looked anxiously in the papers, and saw nothing of any resignation. He saw that this Government had degraded itself, and degraded responsible government in this colony by holding to place and pay with the firmness of a limpet. (Cheers.) This was a thick-skinned Government, that did not care about small defeats. There was only one thing had charms for these Ministers—not the Land Bill, not the railway policy. Those measures were thrown to the winds; but, as long as they and their salaries were not thrown to the winds, they stood at the helm of State like good soldiers. (Cheers.) There was a proposal to borrow three millions of money. At this time a new star had risen here to deal with our finances, a gentleman heralded by Sir James Martin as the superior of Mr. Gladstone. This young financier—this rolling rollicking Geoffrey Eagar—said he would borrow three millions of money. That might be a good thing enough if it was properly done. There was a way of borrowing money which was well understood. Whenever a nation wished to borrow money they issued debentures and advertised for tenders for the sale of those debentures in the money markets of Europe. Why did not Mr. Eagar follow that wholesome practice, which was the general practice even in small matters? No; there was no advertising, no tendering. This colonial Gladstone was above all these things. What reason was there to call for tenders when the genius of this Australian Gladstone was at work? He entered into a private arrangement, with a private firm, Messrs. Kohn and Co., of Hunter-street, for the sale of our debentures at a loss of £16 in the £100, which would cause a total loss to the country of half a million of money. This was the grand proposition of this Treasurer, but so great was the indignation of the House, so powerful the attack of the Opposition, that he saw the feeling of the country was against him, and withdrew the proposal. (Cheers.) The Government was defeated on this great financial measure, and did they resign? No. Then in the name of all that was reasonable, in the name of constitutional government, if it was not to be a mockery, when were Governments to resign? Mr. Robertson and the Opposition had in reality governed the country in regard to all these great measures. He (Mr. Cunneen) would show how. The Government had said, "We shall construct a railway to the Murrumbidgee at a cost of 2,000,000 of money." Mr. Robertson said "You shall not;" and Mr. Robertson's principles were accepted and his policy adopted instead of the policy of the Government. The Government said "We shall pass this new Land Act." Mr. Robertson said, "You shall not," and the House did not pass the new Land Act, and therefore the Opposition ruled in the Land policy. The Government said, "We will borrow three millions of money at a loss of 16 per cent. to the people." Mr. Robertson said, "You shall do nothing of the sort; you shall not sell our debentures at a loss of £500,000;" and they could not sell them, so there again the Opposition ruled over the financial policy of the country. (Cheers.) What were these Ministers but the mere clerks of the Opposition, holding office and receiving pay, but merely carrying out the will of the Opposition? Was this a state of things to be tolerated? In France and other despotic countries Government might exist in opposition to the will of the people, but in well regulated communities Governments must give way when they were defeated. We had to choose between despotism and constitutional Government. For these reasons he had voted against the Government. That Government to shew not only that they were pursuing a desperate course in holding office, but that they were tyrants at heart in order to prevent the Opposition from damaging them in the eyes of the country, and prevent the Press from reporting these attacks of Mr. Robertson upon them, had a meeting, and determined that Mr. Robertson and his party were busybodies, and that they would manufacture an extinguisher for them. They did this in the shape of a motion, which was known as the celebrated "gagging motion," and which was brought forward on the 13th June, 1868. The object of this gagging motion was to prevent freedom of discussion, to prevent the representatives of the people expressing their opinions freely upon the measures introduced to the Parliament, knowing that these measures would not bear criticism, and that they (the Government) would be driven from office if free criticism of their conduct was allowed. They introduced this motion, which was to the effect that after a debate had lasted two hours any hon. member could get up and call for a division, and so shut the mouths of any persons who wished to speak on the question. This was the crowning act of a Government that despised responsible institutions, an act that would destroy freedom of thought and freedom of utterance. There was no liberty dearer to the British race than the liberty of speech. The English speaking race was the only race who possessed that precious gem freedom of thought and utterance. Gagging motions might be tolerated in France or Russia or Austria, but they never would be tolerated in an English country. (Cheers.) A man who was gagged was the veriest slave who ever lived, because a slave who was manacled had liberty of speech and could proclaim his sufferings. This Government afterwards fell, and fell constitutionally, and though some persons had raised a quibble that it was not so, one of the ablest statesmen in the colony, the Rev. Dr. Lang, had declared, as everyone might have seen through the papers, that he could not but support the present Government because they came into power constitutionally, and had a right to fair play and no favour. He (Mr. Cunneen) had determined to give them fair play upon their measures, and if they did not produce good measures to turn them out, and put men in who could govern for the benefit of this country. They brought in their measures, and if two or three of them only had been passed, the late Parliament would have done more service to the country than it had done since its existence. It was well known that great disputes were occurring between the free selectors and the graziers with regard to the grazing right. In many cases the parties had to settle their disputes in the law courts. The Government introduced a bill to settle these matters, and declare and put beyond dispute the right of every conditional purchaser to his grazing land. The present impounding law was not working satisfactorily, and the Government introduced a bill to abolish that law, and create a system *more reasonable* and agreeable to the circumstances of the colony. They introduced a bill to regulate friendly societies. There were a large number of respectable mechanics and tradesmen in this colony who belonged to certain friendly societies which were of great benefit to them in cases of sickness or death. The present Friendly Societies' Act did not work well, and in order to benefit some 20,000 or 30,000 people who were members of these societies the Government introduced a measure to place them upon a better and more secure basis. Nobody would deny that that was a necessary measure. The Government had also introduced two measures which would, had they done nothing else, have gained for them his support. The Treasurer, in his financial statement, said that he had determined to reduce the public expenditure of the colony. He had reduced the expenditure. Certain expenses which had been incurred this year would not be incurred next year, and there would be a reduction of £114,000. He admitted that while some expenses had been taken off, others had been put on, so that the reduction did not look so great as it actually was. Not only had the Government reduced the expenditure, but they had introduced a bill to reduce some salaries which were fixed by Act of Parliament, and could not be reduced except by Act of Parliament. The Governors, the Judges, and some Ministerial salaries as well they proposed to reduce. (Cheers.) These propositions were accompanied with the declaration, that the revenue of the colony was over £2,100,000 per year, which was the sum available to govern a people who wanted little government; and the Colonial Treasurer also stated that if that revenue was not sufficient for the purposes of Government after the abolition of the ad valorem duties, then he would retrench until it was sufficient—that if he reduced the taxation £100,000 for instance, he would reduce the expenditure by a like sum. (Cheers.) Thus it could be done. When they introduced all these measures—when they reduced the taxes and expenditure by £114,000 a-year—when they proposed to abolish the ad valorem duties—the newspaper postage tax (which the people in the country alone had to pay) to the amount of £10,000 a-year—when they proposed to take off £170,000 worth of the burdens of the people, would the electors believe that the Government was met by a most determined and factious opposition? The Opposition said in effect that the people should be taxed, that it was right the people should pay £170,000 more taxes than was needed. The leaders of the Opposition did not wish these taxes taken off. They felt that they would soon be in office themselves, and would want all the additional taxation, which would enable them to carry on the extravagance for which they had before been chiefly remarkable. (Cheers.) The Opposition to the present Government consisted of some twenty members, ten of whom were ashamed of this obstruction and stoppage of the public business, and would not come to the House to join in it. Mr. W. H. Suttor, of Bathurst, and other gentlemen of that stamp, would have nothing to do with the party work of those who obstructed the Government. (Cheers.) Although the Opposition contended that the Parliament was not a fit Parliament to reduce the taxation, they did not hesitate to vote for the continuance of the Stamp Act, which imposed £70,000 additional taxation upon the people. They voted at once for renewing the Stamp Act for one year, thus imposing upon the people during 1870, £70,000 of taxation which they would not otherwise have to pay, although they refused to relieve the people of £114,000 per year of expenditure. The reason of this was that party feeling was so strong, these gentlemen sacrificed the interests of the country for the sake of party. They gave to party that which belonged to the people. They lost sight of the interests of New South Wales in order to bolster up the interests of party. For the sake of party they had continued the Stamp Act; and for the sake of party they had refused to relieve the people of additional taxation. They sacrificed the interests of New South Wales to the idolatry of party, and left the colony and her interests grovelling in the dust under the feet of party. He called upon them, the free and independent electors who were under obligations to no party, to pull down this party spirit that was rising up that would sacrifice their interests at the shrine of party, pull down that party spirit and raise up the interests of New South Wales. Worship at the shrine of the country, not the shrine of party. He called upon them to remember that he who would sacrifice their interests to party was a renegade to his country and the slave of party. (Cheers.) Would they vote for the slaves of party, men who were renegades to their country? Let them vote for such men as would be partisans not of the Martin-Parkes party or the Robertson party, but of the party who would serve the best interests of this their native and adopted country. (Cheers.) The questions before the electors were these. The present Government had proposed retrenchment, and the factionists would not allow retrenchment to be carried out; and the Government had proposed to reduce the taxation, and the factionists would not allow them to come to a vote upon it. For weeks these *oppositionists* spoke against time, and prevented business going on. The Government had done all they possibly could to pass their measures and reduce the taxation, but the gentlemen of the Opposition had factiously opposed them, and they determined to appeal to the country. They said they would appeal from the House to their masters outside the House. They dissolved the House, and the electors were met now to decide for or against the measures which had been referred to them. They must take sides. They must vote for reduction of expenditure, economical government, and the abolition of taxation to the extent of £170,000 per year, or they must vote for the extravagant expenditure and the multiplication of unnecessary officers (not because the country wanted the officers, but because the officers wanted situations). The appeal was now against partisans who only wanted to serve party, instead of the interests of the country. He hoped they would have no difficulty at all in making up their minds to vote for a thorough retrenchment in the public expenditure. It meant either retrenchment or additional taxation. They must have either extravagance or economy; and this election would part the sheep from the goats. Let it be laid down that the majority must rule, and let them stand by this high principle instead of descending to grovelling and senseless partisanship. Thus we might hope to build up here, as in England that great country from which we sprang, a nation great in all that tended to the advancement of the people, a nation that would avail its great ancestor in commerce, and in the maintainence of constitutional government and true liberty. (Cheers.) Let them have the fullest understanding that they would vote for the interests of the country against all party factions. Thus we should establish a glorious country, and thus carry out the motto of our land. Thus and thus only should we advance the interests of New South Wales—thus and thus only should we "Advance Australia," our native land. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. W. P. WILSHIRE said his friends were among the earliest settlers in this district, and he was himself a resident. He thought he had some claim to represent the Hawkesbury. There were reasons too why some new man should go into the Assembly. Parties there were very evenly balanced, and the consequence was that the Government of the country had not been carried on as it ought to be. By sending back the same members it would only perpetuate the difficulty. He did not come forward to oppose any one in particular, much less Mr. Piddington in whose favour he had always acted. The electors of the Hawkesbury ought to send in some one who knew the wants of the district, and knew how to promote its interests. He had some notes written out on topics on which he had to speak, but he feared he had lost them in some way or other. (Laughter.) The candidate having found the notes referred to whilst he was making the last remark, said it was imagined, and merely so, that there was a prejudice against Irishmen; but he could say that his family had no such prejudice, especially against Irishwomen, for two members of it were married to Irishwomen. Ireland was one of the greatest countries in the world, and had produced the finest statesmen, orators and poets; its soldiers had fought in some of Britain's most glorious battles, her sons made the best police, and none could find fault with them in that capacity in this colony. The very constitution under which we enjoyed free institutions was drawn up by one of the most eminent Australians—Mr. William Wentworth—who he believed was descended from Irish parents. The idea of hating such a nation was preposterous. The present state of the colony was a subject of very great interest. The Government had incurred an enormous debt for the payment of the interest on which the colony had to pay very heavy taxes. As to the capital of the debt he doubted whether it would ever be paid. As to the ad valorem duties of which there was so much talk, he was in favour of maintaining them as they were collected at less cost than any other mode of taxation, and if they were abolished the Government would have to devise some other form of taxation, and come upon income and property, the most undesirable way of raising revenue. With regard to the land the present Act met with his entire approbation. It gave every opportunity for any man to settle on the lands, and it was most desirable to open the lands so that each might choose for himself. But he had for some time held the opinion that £1 per acre was far too high a price. Seeing that land was to be obtained at a much lower rate in America it was not to be expected that immigrants would come here. The best plan would be to reduce the price to 5s. an acre, then it would become necessary to remit all the balances to free selectors. He should advocate the suspension of further progress on two lines of our railways, and be in favour of proceeding only with the extension of the Southern line. There was more available good land to the south, and he would advocate the extension of the line in that direction as far as possible. There had been some objection to the patronage exercised by various Ministers, and that Mr. Robertson gave an appointment to his own son, his (Mr. Wilshire's) nephew. The salary was inconsiderable, only about £250 a year. Mr. Robertson had served the colony for many years, he had been one of its best servants, and it was only right that any such person should have the opportunity of giving an appointment to his son. Were the children to be ostracised, because their father happened to be a Minister of the Crown? He (Mr. Wilshire) had two sons in the public service, but one was appointed before Mr. Robertson, their uncle, got into power; the second was, probably, appointed by Mr. Robertson. But if the party was fit to fill the appointment, it was not a matter of great importance who filled it. The question of pensions was important. These allowances were given in other countries, and, he believed banking companies pensioned their old servants; whilst the Army and Navy pensions were commonly given. But he did not think they were anywhere given at such an extravagant rate as in this colony. (Cheers.) He did not approve of giving a pension to a man who was able to continue his duties, or that the pension should be at the rate of salary received when the officer retired. It was one of the worst things in the world for a young man to enter the public service, for when he left it he was unfit for any thing else. He would not take up their time any longer. If his notes were more elaborate he might have spoken an hour or two. (Cheers.) He had plenty to bring forward on this occasion, and he was not going to withdraw, for if only ten men voted for him he would try it as an experiment, no man in the colony having the interest of the colony more at heart, and he believed there were few men better able to understand and promote the interests of any section of the community, without any regard to distinctions. (Cheers.) He did not consider the position of a Minister of the Crown such a terribly high one as to inspire awe; in democratic countries the humblest might rise to that station, a tailor like President Johnson being capable of rising to be head of a nation. He (Mr. Wilshire) was actuated by a spirit of ambition, and if he did enter the Assembly he would do all in his power to effect the good of the country, and he would take care to associate himself with those only who had the interests of the country at heart. He was satisfied that party government was the best, and that Government could not be carried on without parties. But he thought the present parties should be broken up or a new set of men sent in to carry on a Government without any opposition. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. HENRY MOSES, who came forward greeted with many cheers, said he appeared on the hustings in answer to a numerously signed requisition, not got up by paid agents, or by running down other candidates, but by men who had known him since his boyhood. He had no political career to refer to; the electors must be left to judge of him by his intercourse with them as a man of business. He stood forward believing the electors disapproved of the obstruction offered by the Opposition to the present Government, after they had constitutionally come into power and had a majority. He disapproved of the slavish support given by their late member to the Martin-Parkes Government when they brought forward measures not for the benefit of the country. They opposed the Free-selection Land Bill. In 1864, they had plunged the country into a deficit of £400,000. Mr. Cowper proposed to impose a stamp duty to meet this deficiency, and after he had passed it he was displaced by Mr. Martin. We had great promises of retrenchment by the Martin-Parkes Government, and reductions in the police department alone to the extent of £100,000; but, instead of reducing the expenditure, they increased the debt to £800,000, the money from stamps having been used as current revenue. The electors must remember the extravagant way they expended money in cab-hire. Grand picnics, special trains for their supporters, and also the great expenditure for the entertainment of the Duke of Edinburgh. We found that they asked for a loan of three millions sterling for railways, and arranged with a German firm for selling our debentures at a loss of 16 per cent. whilst the Government not wanting the whole would have to bank the money at a far less interest than they would pay for it. Their late member had supported a Government which injured the credit of the country by allowing the expenditure to exceed the income and depreciating the value of our debentures. In 1868, they were displaced by the Robertson Government, when it was found that the expenditure had exceeded the income by £135,000. By retrenchment and savings, by the amalgamation of offices the Treasurer now expected a revenue £3000 over the expenditure. He (Mr. Moses) was in favour of large retrenchment and less officials, and he believed that the salaries should be reduced. They were increased in the times when the gold discoveries made the cost of living heavier; but now that cost had become less, and every one's means had been decreased, the Civil servants must submit to a like reduction in their salaries. He also thought a great saving might be effected by the amalgamation of offices where practicable. The next measure requiring attention was the removal of the ad valorem duties. The Treasurer had said he could dispense with them; and they were objectionable, inasmuch as they demoralised the people by an advantage to the dishonest importer over the honest one. With regard to the valuation of goods passing the Customs, The abolition of these duties would also remove restrictions from our port which should be as free as possible.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461198

As for triennial Parliaments, he thought three years was quite sufficient for a Parliament to sit. He thought the representatives should come before the people every three years to submit their conduct to the judgment of the electors. He was opposed to pensions, and instead of having a Superannuation Act he thought the Civil servants should have been allowed themselves to provide by life insurance or annuities for infirmities and death. The Public Schools Act was the only measure the Martin-Parkes Administration could bring before the constituencies as entitling them to approbation, and they would smother the electors with it. He was in favour of it, and had always been prepared to assist in extending education in the district. He believed the system would work more economically than that preceding it, and as the children of different sects of the community were in the Public Schools, brought side by side, it would get rid of much bad feeling. In conclusion he referred to a malicious report spread by some unprincipled person, who sought to rise the abominable religious cry, as in East Sydney, when Mr. Buchanan was elected. It was stated that he (Mr. Moses) was brought forward by the priests. He had neither seen the priest nor the parson on the subject of his coming forward. If he could not go in to serve all classes, he would not go in at all, and if he went in he should go in as an Australian. (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES ASCOUGH was received with cheers. He said as time was wearing away fast he should endeavour to be as brief as possible and he should not say one word in attack either of the late Ministry or the present. He should simply refer to those measures which were likely to come before Parliament; with regard to the ad valorem duties he cordially agreed with those who preceded him, that they led to dishonesty, to general demoralisation, and that the sooner they were done away with the better. But he did not think they should be removed unless revenue could be provided by some less objectionable mode of taxation. He believed that pensions were a gross abuse except in certain cases where a man was killed in defence of life and property, as Mr. Grenfell was. Pensions led to great extravagance among those who were in expectation of them, besides laying a very heavy burden upon the country. With regard to the Public Schools Act, he believed it was one of the most advantageous Acts ever passed. It would bring about a more healthy state of feeling in the colony. Retrenchment was a matter of the utmost importance, and if he should have the honour of being returned he should consider it his duty to forward it in every possible way. With regard to free-trade, that was another question of high importance. Nothing tended so much to impede industry as taxation. If it were possible to make Sydney a thoroughly free port, a great boon would be gained, and a large amount of shipping would be attracted here. Mr. Burdekin had justly said, that the time had come when two men should be returned entertaining similar sentiments. He (Mr. Ascough) had always agreed in the main with Mr. Piddington. He had not followed blindly in that gentleman's wake, but he had always respected him as a man entertaining Liberal views; therefore he should, if returned, be prepared to endorse Mr. Piddington's views. A bill had been introduced into the Assembly to reduce the Judges' salaries, but there was no reduction in the salaries of Ministers, which had been placed on the Estimates to the full amount. He had given them a concise statement of his views, and now thanked them for having given him a patient hearing. (Cheers.)

There being no more candidates to address the meeting, the RETURNING-OFFICER called for a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Mr. Henry Moses and Mr. James A. Cunneen, in the order named. A poll was demanded, and will take place to-morrow (Saturday), at the various polling places within the Hawkesbury electorate. Three cheers were given for each of the candidates, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Returning-officer by general acclamation, and having given three cheers for the Queen, the assemblage dispersed shortly before 5 o'clock p.m.

PARRAMATTA ELECTION.

NOMINATION.

THE nomination of candidates for the representation of the electoral district of Parramatta took place yesterday at hustings in front of the Court-house. About 300 persons were present.

The RETURNING-OFFICER (Mr. G. B. Suttor) read the writ of election, and called for the proposers of candidates, and an observance of good order.

Mr. M. REYNOLDS proposed Mr. Hugh Taylor, and entered into a statement of his own views, to show that his recommendation of a candidate was entitled to some weight.

Alderman DOUGHERTY seconded the nomination.

Mr. J. GOLLEDGE proposed Mr. George Oakes, who, he said, was fully known as an independent member of a former Parliament, when he did his duty faithfully and honestly, and would do so again if elected on this occasion.

Mr. J. PARKER seconded the nomination.

Mr. T. W. BOWDEN proposed Mr. James Byrnes, whose whole life, he said, had been before the electors of Parramatta—a well-tried honest able man, who succeeded in every phase of life into which he had entered. He had been for four years their member, brought to the Council of the Government, and could not be charged with anything derogatory to his character.

Mr. HUGH FAIRCLOUGH seconded the nomination.

Mr. FRANCIS SMITH proposed himself as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate.

Mr. Alderman TAYLOR seconded the nomination.

Mr. Alderman C. J. BYRNES proposed Mr. James Squire Farnell. He had advocated every local interest of the town, and exerted himself for the promotion of its interests. He had always voted on the liberal side in Parliament, and gave his support to that measure, the Public Schools Bill.

Mr. J. PURCHASE seconded the nomination.

Mr. H. TAYLOR who, on coming forward, was greeted with applause, said, although it had been circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land that Hughey Taylor was not going to appear to-day to shew his face before a Byrnes and an Oakes, they now saw him here. (Cheers.) He was satisfied, too, that to-morrow when the poll was announced he would be found at the head. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Go it old boy," and what'll the price of mutton be then?") It would be three-halfpence for that fellow, for he never paid for the last fore-quarter he got. If there was any feeling with regard to him or the other candidates, he hoped it would be thrown on one side, and let the electors in the ballot-box record their votes fearlessly for the two best men. It mattered little to him personally whether he was elected or not, but if a majority decided in his favour, as he was sure they would, he would work indefatigably for the benefit of this town and district. (Cheers.) Some ten months back he was called upon by a number of electors to contest this election, and they pledged themselves to support him; but he released them from their pledge if they thought they could vote for two better men. But if the electors insisted upon putting him in he promised them that there should be no meeting of Parliament but what Hughey Taylor would be there, and they knew when he was there and among a crowd he would have his say. (Cheers.) He would not go in to support any party or any man; there would be no toady or flunkey wanting P.M. attached to his name; but he would work for the benefit of the country and for this neglected Parramatta. (Cheers.) No doubt State-aid would be tried on again yet, but he would not support it, with the exception of clergymen being paid in the far districts, where the population was not sufficiently large to provide for religious services; because he maintained that we received a benefit from the work of those who laboured on the land. He would support the extension of railways, and would go in for borrowing money to any amount—(cheers)—for that purpose, for where railways went, there was progress. If elected, he would advocate railway extension, and would not reduce the labouring man's wages a farthing. (Cheers.) He was a strong supporter of reducing salaries. (Cries of oh, oh.) In Parramatta and in other towns there were four men to do the work which could be done by two at less salaries. He would support the amending of the Municipalities Act, which although said by the late members to have been made perfect had led to law proceedings in this borough that cost it £50 or £60. It was said by lawyers not to be worth the paper it was written on. There had been a great deal of claptrap about the Public Schools Act. It was said that if the electors sent in Taylor or Cowper they would try to throw it aside. [A voice: And so he would.] How was it that Mr. Byrnes supported Mr. Cowper's Education Bill, and how was it that Mr. Oakes voted against the bill, and helped to turn Mr. Cowper out of the Government. He (Mr. Taylor) if elected would not allow the Public Schools Act to be amended in any way till it had had a fair and honest trial, for he considered that it was only in its infancy. It was one of the best Acts that ever passed the Parliament of New South Wales. (Cheers, and cries of "Go it old sport.") Having addressed the electors on seven different occasions, he thought he had stated pretty freely his opinions, and there was no need for him to address them to-day at any great length. Two of our late members had to state what they had done for Parramatta for the last five years. No doubt they had tried to do it, but they were in a minority, and failed. If they had tried it when they had a majority they could have done it. No doubt George Oakes would have a great deal to "blow" about, but take no notice of either of these three gentlemen to-day; but, if the electors wanted good members, let them not be biassed by sectarian principles, or be bought over by 10s. and a load of dung; let them vote independently. If they put him at the bottom of the poll he should think as much of them as if they put him at the top. [A voice: "You will go in for Windsor."] No, for Parramatta—if not to-morrow, then some other time. He had been informed that there was a rod in pickle for him to-day, but he would boil it, and give it double-refined this afternoon. (Cheers.) He hoped the electors would rally round him to-morrow, and aim at the top of the poll. (Cheers).

Mr. G. OAKES was received with cheers and cries of "here's the old hoss and the cocktail pony." He said he was a candidate at the request of a large number of the electors of Parramatta, but if requested only by half a dozen he knew of no reason why he or any other man should not offer himself for their suffrages. The requisitionists had pledged themselves to return him without trouble or expense. He mentioned this because it had been reported that he was prepared to spend a large sum of money to get through this election. (Cries of "no, no.") He need not apologise for appearing before the electors. It was twenty years since he contested an election on Liberal principles, and he had been a Liberal ever since. Whilst he was in the Assembly, he assisted Mr. Wentworth in passing the Constitution Act, when, to be known as a Liberal, was a very different thing from what it was now. That Constitution was the most liberal and enlightened in the world. (Cheers.) He supported the Electoral Act of 1858, which gave them the extensive electoral privileges they now enjoyed. That Act, however, was brought forward with Liverpool tacked to Parramatta, to return two members; but he and Mr. Byrnes did all they possibly could to prevent that amalgamation. He assisted in obtaining manhood suffrage and vote by ballot. Throughout his political life he had been a consistent supporter of the National system of education, and voted against every other system, including Mr. Cowper's Privy Council system. He was not in the House when the Public Schools Act was introduced, but he gave it his unqualified support, and he thought it would do more good than any other measure. (Cheers.) He would go much further than any candidate in this direction; he would advocate the appointment of a Minister of Education to watch over this interest—an opinion that was entertained and expressed by Mr. Wentworth. At the same time, this Minister could also take charge of the administration of justice. He (Mr. Oakes) supported the Land Act of Mr. Robertson from first to last; although he was not in the Assembly when it was passed, he was one of those who brought about a dissolution in order to get the sanction of the people to carry out a measure which had settled 20,000 families upon the soil of the country. He had always been a consistent free-trader, and many might ask how he supported it? He replied, by wearing colonial tweed; and there was no better way of doing it. He would insist upon every candidate wearing it. He was opposed to ad valorem duties, believing them to be unjust and iniquitous, as well as demoralising to the mercantile community. But, it might be said, what would be done for revenue, which would then be insufficient? This he denied. There should be a general retrenchment throughout the colony. The incomes of all had fallen off since the gold increase was given to official salaries, and in the higher salaries there must be a general reduction. He hoped the course he had adopted in his past political life would be some guarantee to the electors that they could trust him for the future. He was pledged to no party in the House or in the colony. Liberals were to be found on both sides of the House, but he would only support measures he thought beneficial to the country. The Government was to blame for calling the Parliament together at so late a period, more especially as it was the last session, and no supplies were voted for the coming year; but he also thought the other side was much to blame for not passing the measures necessary for carrying on the public works. As a large number of new members had been, or were likely to be returned, he hoped there would be fresh combinations that would carry on Government to the country's satisfaction. (Cheers.) There was only another subject to which he would allude, but it was a matter to which he had given much consideration, and which had caused him great anxiety and pain—he meant his separation in this election from many old and faithful friends who had formerly supported him. He thought a great deal of their private friendship and of their political support; still he thought he was right in contesting this election, and if those who induced him to enter the field gave him their votes he would to-morrow be, if not at the head of the poll, at least second. He trusted, however, that whatever the result all would be ready to extend the right hand of fellowship when the contest was over. If the electors thought that other candidates would serve them better than he would, he should be perfectly satisfied if he was not returned. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. BYRNES said he came before the electors on this occasion not as a new man, having often had to present himself at the hustings before. He had served them in several Parliaments, and hoped to serve them again. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") His friend Mr. Oakes expressed regret that he was separated from many old friends in this election, and he (Mr. Byrnes) shared in that regret. He (Mr. Byrnes) had been elected for the County of Cumberland against Dr. Douglass, and at that time Mr. Taylor's father was the warmest supporter he had in Parramatta; and Mr. Taylor, the present candidate, before he entered the field himself, offered to bet £50 to £10 that he (Mr. Byrnes) would go in at the head of the poll. In another election for Cumberland he beat Mr. Ryan Brenan, when Mr. Taylor's father was again his strong supporter. [A voice: "Spit it out old man."] He was trying to clear the dust from the atmosphere as he proceeded. He had unfortunately had to preside in the Court for many years past, and there no doubt in trying to dispense justice he had given offence to some and gratification to others. This he could not help, although actuated with a desire to do justice to the best of his judgment. He had also the misfortune to be in office during the late Administration, and had many applications for employment under the Government. In many instances he acceded to such applications; but, whilst thus pleasing some, he must have displeased others by declining to give employment. But, take the people of Parramatta as a whole, individually and collectively, he defied any one to say that, as a magistrate or Minister, or in his daily walk and conversation, or business habits, there was aught against the honesty and uprightness of his character. (Cheers.) By the energy he and his brother had thrown into the manufacturing enterprise they carried on in Parramatta, they had done more for working men in the place than any other persons. They had always given the wages of the day, and could find more to work for them for less than they could get elsewhere. He had been informed that at some of Mr. Taylor's meetings that gentleman had stated that which might prejudice him (Mr. Byrnes) in this election; it was a matter having reference to Mr. Taylor's son, a young gentleman for whom he had always had much respect. Two persons came to him (Mr. Byrnes) a few days ago, each with a letter of an official appearance, purporting to have been written from the Sheriff's office, and to be in the Sheriff's handwriting, as they were signed "G. F. Wise." The Sheriff disclaimed the letters, and he (Mr. Byrnes) remarked to him that some one in the office was taking an extraordinary liberty with his name. (A voice: "It was not young Mr. Taylor.") [Mr. Taylor here said his son had made an affidavit on oath that he did not do it.] He (Mr. Byrnes) did not say who wrote the letters, but to relieve himself of the responsibility cast upon him by Mr. Taylor of having been the cause of his son's dismissal, it was necessary to say that Mr. Wise requested that the letters should be left with him, and he promised to inquire into it. From that time to the present he had heard nothing of them, but had heard that Mr. Taylor's son was suspended. One of these letters (to Mr. Hayes) was refusing the office of hangman, and the other (to Mr. Richardson) refusing the office of flogger in the gaol. He (Mr. Byrnes) did not know the hand writing of Mr. Taylor's son (who was clerk in the gaol), and had nothing to do with his suspension or dismissal. He had used his influence with Mr. Parkes to get this young gentleman the appointment. (On the mention of Mr. Parkes's name there were some groans, followed by three cheers.) [A voice: "Parkes is a terror in the country," and another in reply, "Yes, to evildoers."] Mr. Byrnes in continuation said, it was well known that he had filled the position of a Minister in the late Government, and all must have seen from the newspapers the manner in which the members of the present Government when in Opposition the previous session, made the bitterest and most unprincipled attacks upon those then in office, harassing, perplexing, and obstructing them for months, with a view principally to induce the Martin-Parkes Government to give up, so that they might take the reins of power and have the sweets of office. They succeeded at last, and came into office with a great flourish of trumpets. Amongst other things they promised that the Public Schools Act, which is in operation and doing great good, should at their hands receive a revision that would make it more palatable to its bitterest enemies. Yet not one of them had the moral courage to tell their constituents that they would attempt to lessen the power and influence of that Act. The millions that hereafter would inhabit the hills and dales of this land would be benefited by it, and no Government looking to the voice of the constituencies in this electorate would dare to alter it. No one had raised his voice against it except his old friend Mr. Cowper, who, he was sorry to see so far behind the age as not to have his mind imbued with the importance of giving a liberal and enlightened education to the children of New South Wales. (Cheers.) His friend Mr. Oakes said he (Mr. Byrnes) voted for the Privy Council system proposed by Mr. Cowper. Now he had always been a supporter of the National system, and next to the system he approved of came this Privy Council system, which would have conferred an incalculable benefit, and the great mistake the Roman Catholics made was in opposing it. When he entered upon the subject of education he was about drawing attention to something that had occurred just after the resignation of the late Ministry. The new Ministry coming into power with a great flourish of trumpets made promises they never fulfilled or intended to fulfil. They left the business of Parliament to be done in two or three months, and besides having to deal with the Estimates they also promised twenty-one bills. Many of these were actually not prepared, and all that they wanted was to get the money for 1870. The Opposition decided not to allow this tinkering with public affairs, and would not allow the Government to finger the funds for 1870, which that Parliament had no right to give them, having voted Estimates for the five years for which it was elected, and which was the legal limit of its duration. The Opposition had reason to take credit for the course they took in this state of things. (Cheers.) They had prevented the attempted perpetration of an act which had no precedent in the whole history of the British Government. There had been few instances during the last 300 years of Parliament being called together at so late a period in its legal existence, but there were innumerable instances of Parliament being dissolved several months, and in some cases more than a year, before its lawful expiry. But the present Government had no such idea of Constitutional principles; they would deprive the in-coming Parliament of the power of voting supplies for the first year of its existence. They would have taken the supplies, and would have had the handling of the money without check, during 1870, in which year there would be nothing to compel them to call Parliament together till within a few months or weeks of 1871. He thought he had said enough to show them that the course taken by the Opposition was not only a constitutional course, but a correct course; and neither the present Government, nor their creatures and tools out of doors, had any right to characterise the conduct of the Opposition as factious. One reason why the Opposition determined not to grant any supply to the Government was in consequence of the Estimates being connected with a wild scheme of retrenchment—that was, the proposition of Mr. Robertson to save some £40,000 or £50,000 by cutting down the Estimates. It was one of the wildest schemes imaginable, and would not bear the light of day. After all their scheming, the Estimates for 1870 were only reduced by something like £5000, as compared with the Estimates of 1869. Well, how did the Government propose to carry out this wild scheme of retrenchment? In the first place, the power and efficiency of the police force was to be destroyed, by striking off 150 constables. In place of these, a body of reserve police was to be called into existence. Mr. Robertson expected that farmers' sons and men in honourable employment would enrol themselves in the reserve force, and render themselves liable to be called out to go and catch bushrangers at any time, for £15 a year. (Laughter.) Such a scheme of retrenchment as that was perfectly monstrous and ridiculous. Another proposition in connection with this scheme of retrenchment was to turn out the lunatics from the lunatic asylums, and pay their friends 10s. per week to take care of them. Mr. Robertson also proposed to turn out the paupers from the benevolent asylums throughout the length and breadth of the land, and allow any person who would take them in charge 3s. 6d. per week to find them in tobacco, and they were to earn their clothing by the work which they were expected to perform. In addition to that, there was the getting rid of the miserably underpaid registrars throughout the country. They had instance of it in Parramatta. Captain Simpson was dismissed, and his duties were forced upon Mr. Langley, who had already quite as many duties as he could attend to. Then there was the Treasurer's financial scheme. It was a scheme disapproved of by nearly every one, if they only had the manliness to speak out. The scheme was spoken of approvingly by the merchants in Sydney, because it proposed to do away with the ad valorem duties; and it was spoken of approvingly by the newspapers, because it proposed to do away with what was called the tax on newspapers. He was not wedded to the ad valorem duties; but revenue must be raised by some means or other. Mr. Samuel stated that if the revenue was not sufficient after the ad valorem duties had been done away with, he should then fall back upon an income and property tax. He had no reason to point out the hardship that such a system of taxation would inflict upon all classes. He supposed that if Mr. Samuel failed to realise sufficient revenue from an income and property tax, he would then fall back on a poll tax, and levy a poll tax on every servant and employé in the country. Such was the financial scheme propounded by the Government; but he thought the country would not submit to anything of the kind. The Custom House was the place from which to derive revenue; and if the ad valorem duties were done away with, the only course open to Parliament would be to levy special rates upon such articles as would bear them. He had never thought ad valorem duties so objectionable as many persons wished to make them appear. The greatest objection to them arose from some of the traders in Sydney, who made false declarations in regard to the value of their goods. As regarded the newspaper postage rates, he thought it was only just that newspaper proprietors should pay for the service rendered by means of the Post Office in the carriage of their newspapers. Mr. Samuel also stated that if he did not raise sufficient revenue from the sources he had mentioned, he would raise the rates of the passengers and goods traffic on the railways. If that were done, he (Mr. Byrnes) knew what an uproar there would be from one end of the country to the other. The railway traffic was increasing daily, and if any alteration was to be made in the rates they ought to be reduced from time to time. Another part of the financial scheme was to raise two millions of money for the extension of the railways. This was a question of very great importance, and it was for the public now to declare, by the men they returned to Parliament, whether three lines of railway were to be carried on simultaneously, or whether we should not rather concentrate our efforts in the continuation of the Southern line only. There appeared to be a disposition on the part of the people in Sydney to get the Government to extend the Southern line only,—for the present at all events. And it was a matter which would have to be seriously considered by the incoming Parliament. Mr. Oakes stated that he had been a supporter of the Electoral Act, the re-division of some of the electorates, and the Land Act. Well, he (Mr. Byrnes) supported those measures in the House day after day, and night after night, in order to bring them to a successful issue. He therefore thought he stood upon pretty much the same level as Mr. Oakes in regard to those measures. He gave Mr. Robertson every praise for the part he took in relation to the Land Act. But there was also a great deal of credit due to the originators of that Act. The principles embodied in that Act emanated in the first instance from a body of men in Sydney who were known in the present day as the Land League. That Act was of course one of the master-pieces of legislation during the tenure of office of the Cowper-Robertson Administration. That Administration passed a number of other useful measures, but he had no hesitation in saying that the Martin-Parkes Administration passed more useful and more important measures than any other Government had ever done. During their tenure of office forty Acts of Parliament were added to the statute book, many of them of very great importance. Amongst them there were measures for the establishment of industrial and reformatory schools, for the reclamation of children who were regarded as the outcasts of society. There was an Act for the consolidation of the laws relating to gold-fields; an Act for providing for the inspection of public charities; and then came the crowning Act of all—the Public Schools Act. (Cheers.) Then it was the late Government who were the means of getting the Border Customs Treaty with Victoria, by which a large amount of revenue was realised. He might refer to improvements which the late Government carried out with regard to the various charitable institutions—the enlargement of the buildings, and providing better accommodation for the inmates; but he did not think it was necessary for him to refer further to these matters. He might say that if the late Government had remained in office another twelve months we should have had a vast improvement upon the present land law of the colony, by means of a new Act which the late Government had prepared for the purpose of laying before Parliament. If that Act had been passed, many restrictions would have been removed, and the price of land would have been reduced to a rate which would have met the difficulties and necessities of the country, and would have induced a large population to have come to this colony from the British Isles. He pledged them his word that before long a land bill would be brought in which would completely revolutionise the country. Under that bill, free selectors would be considered entitled to their land, whatever they might have paid towards the 20s. per acre. He also held in his hand a bill relating to the Church and School Lands, which would have been brought in by the late Government if they had remained in office. By this bill, it was proposed that £50,000 should be paid into the hands of four denominations in proportion to their numbers—namely, £24,000 for the Church of England, £15,000 for the Roman Catholic Church, £6000 for the Presbyterian Church, and £5000 for the Wesleyan Methodist Church. That showed that the Martin-Parkes Government were alive to the best interests of the colony. There was another matter to which he would refer. When the Martin-Parkes Government took office there was an empty treasury. The debentures were unsaleable at anything like a fair price. But notwithstanding that, the public works were all carried on, and fresh contracts were entered into, and the debentures were kept back until they realised fair prices in the market. By this means thousands of persons were kept in employment, and their families saved from distress. (Cheers.) In addition to that the Martin-Parkes Government devised a scheme by which it would not have been necessary to have sent orders to England for railway rolling stock, including locomotive engines. The whole of the stock could have been manufactured in the colony, and tenders for the manufacture of the stock in the colony were called for. After they left office some of those tenders were accepted. He (Mr. Byrnes) when in office had 230 trucks manufactured in Sydney. And besides that, thinking that it was no longer necessary to send home to England for first and second-class passenger carriages, he ordered a first-class carriage to be manufactured by Messrs. Russell and Co., on condition that the cost should be no greater than imported carriages of the same class, including charges connected with the importation and interest on the money. Messrs. Russell and Co. manufactured a carriage which was running to this day, and which was equal to any carriage imported from England. (Cheers.) It was therefore no longer necessary to send to England for railway carriages. The construction of the rolling stock here would provide employment for hundreds of mechanics. In conclusion, he asked the electors to consider what he had done, and what he would do. And he asked them to record their votes in his and Mr. Farnell's favour. Mr. Farnell aided the Government of which he (Mr. Byrnes) was a member in carrying out the great measures to which he had alluded. And the electors, by voting for Mr. Farnell and himself, would be doing justice to them and justice to the country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. FARNELL was received with continued cheering, but he had scarcely commenced to speak before a fight, in which ten or a dozen persons were engaged, took place in the crowd in front of the hustings. And during his address, several fights between drunken individuals took place. When order was restored he proceeded with his address. He said that about five years since the electors of Parramatta sent him into Parliament as their representative. They elected him on certain principles which he then propounded. He had acted up to those principles honestly and faithfully, and he could not see that the electors had any ground to find fault with him, but, on the contrary, he felt sure they would re-elect him. Some persons objected to give him their support because he did not reside in Parramatta. He did not think that residence in any particular district was a qualification for a member of Parliament. He did not profess to be a local man, but he went into Parliament to legislate for the good of the country. He had been accused of having influenced the Government in closing the factory streets in Parramatta. He never did anything of the kind; but notwithstanding he thought the Government had done quite right in the matter. The Government closed those streets so as to enable certain additions and alterations to be made to the gaol and lunatic asylum. The closing of those streets had no doubt proved inconvenient to two or three persons who had to obtain their water from the river, but those two or three persons must give way where general interests were concerned. Any influence he might have brought to bear against it would not have prevented the Government from carrying out their intention of closing those streets. It was said that he was a stranger amongst them. He was no stranger. He received his education and all his early impressions in Parramatta. But he admitted that that was no qualification for a member of Parliament. It was the duty of the electors to return the best men, come from where they might. He had listened to the speeches of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Oakes, but there was not a word of politics in either of them. Mr. Reynolds told them that he proposed Mr. Taylor because that gentleman was opposed to direct taxation. Well, Mr. Taylor's principles, so far as they were propounded in the newspapers, served to show that he went in for direct taxation. That showed inconsistency on the part of Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Oakes had told them that he was in Parliament for thirteen years. But he (Mr. Farnell) had yet to learn that that gentleman did anything during those thirteen years. He (Mr. Farnell) had been their representative for five years, and he thought his five years' service were more valuable to the country than the thirteen years' service of Mr. Oakes. Mr. Oakes's attendance in Parliament was not very regular, he only attended upon occasions. And that gentleman wanted them to believe that he was not a party man. Why there was not a more thorough-going party man in that community. If Mr. Cowper only held up his finger, Mr. Oakes dare not say "no." (Laughter.) Mr. Oakes had also told them that he did not care about a billet. He had yet to learn what billet that gentleman was qualified to fill. When Mr. Oakes was in Parliament, he held the billet of whipper-in for the Government. Since Mr. Oakes had been out of Parliament, Mr. Thomas Garrett had filled that position. (Laughter.) He did not look upon a Minister of the Crown as occupying a billet in the true sense of the term. Ministers of the Crown must be paid. He had devoted five years of his life to the Parliament, and he should certainly sooner have been drawing a cheque every month than paying his own expenses. Show him the man who would not say the same thing. A man who said that he would not prefer pay to no pay was not honest in his assertion. It was a credit to the constituency to have their representative occupying the highest positions in the State. (Applause.) He would not say an unkind word of any other candidate, but he thought it right to deal with their politics. He was now before the electors as a politician, and he did not require any man to vote for him out of personal friendship, or because he had lived in the same town with them. They must elect a man to do their business. If they required an attorney to do their business, they would get the best man possible to do it. In that way he put himself before them as a politician. He did not say he was equal to many men in the Parliament, but he thanked them for placing him there, and giving him the opportunity of studying and getting experience for five years, which would enable him to perform his duty much better should they send him in for another five years. It had been asked what he had done for Parramatta? What was to be done for Parramatta? It was incorporated, and he had done all he could do for it. It was strange that these two gentlemen who were now opposing him had frequently applied to him in connection with local affairs, and he had always given his assistance to them. He could instance the proposition for bringing a portion of the railway works out to the Junction; the deepening of the river, and other matters. He had lent his aid upon all occasions, and done his duty as well as he could. He had been asked by Mr. Taylor to advocate the bringing of water into Parramatta, and it was strange if these individuals were competent to do these things that they had invited him to do them. He admitted that he had not put a £1 note into every man's pocket, but he had done all that he could; and it had struck him, when he heard Mr. Oakes talking about his thirteen years' service in Parliament that Mr. Oakes had got the Government to cut up the Domain here, not into small lots such as poor people could buy, but into large lots such as wealthy men alone could buy. [A voice: "That's a fact."] That was what Mr. Oakes did, and he believed Mr. Oakes had bought the greater portion of the land himself. (Cheers.) He did not wish to go into the demerits of any man, because he told them plainly and honestly, if they could get a better man to represent them, he (Mr. Farnell) was the man to give way to such a man to-morrow. He thought he was, however, a pretty good judge of other people's merits, and if he thought Mr. Taylor or Mr. Oakes fit to represent them, he would not stand in their way. He had no ambition other than a laudable ambition, and he regretted that he had not greater ability to serve the people. He believed the speech of Mr. Oakes was intended to impose upon the people of Parramatta. [A voice: "He would if he could."] He was not aware that Mr. Oakes had been so much benefit to Parramatta as he (Mr. Farnell) had been. If he had not done very much in Parliament, he had at any rate prevented harm being done to the people by the opposition he had recently taken part in, and by his general watchfulness. Though a man might not perform any act, he might prevent harm being done by others. His late colleague had gone into matters which it would be unnecessary for him (Mr. Farnell) to touch upon; but there were important questions which the electors should not forget in this crisis. They should remember what this election was about, and not be led away by such claptrap as was talked by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Oakes. (Cheers.) The question was whether the present Government should be continued in power—whether a Government of imbeciles should be continued in power—whether a Government who had misgoverned the country for the last eighteen months should be continued in power? The question was, were we to support a number of gentlemen who were afraid to move one way or the other for fear of offending one party or the other? Were we to support a Government which had gone into office upon false pretences. [A voice: "Who was that?"] The Government as a whole. These gentlemen went into office in 1868. Mr. Robertson and his colleagues went to their constituents and were re-elected; they came back to the House, and did nothing. Mr. Robertson—who stated that his qualifications for office were that he was able to run a bullock off a mountain, to shear a sheep, "to reap and mow, and plough and sow, and be a farmer's boy" (laughter)—went in to represent those particular qualities. His Government asked for the Estimates and got them, and the only measures they proposed were the Small Pox and Compulsory Vaccination Bills, which they said were urgently needed, but which were thrown out. The House was prorogued, and during the recess of course nothing was done. The House met again on the 28th September last, but these two bills, which were represented to be of such paramount importance, were never introduced again. The Government, however, introduced twenty-one bills as a programme before the House, and the Estimates were also laid upon the table. Now, though the Opposition had been taxed with obstruction, there was no real obstruction. The Opposition did not reach that point. The Treasurer's statement when it came before the House was well and legitimately discussed, and it was only through the zeal and intelligence of the Opposition that the country was enabled to give opinions as to the correctness of the Government policy. For his part, he had refused to trust the Government with the Estimates. He would not entrust them with the most simple affairs of Government. He could not trust them even upon their assurance that they would call the House together early in June. A similar promise had been given by Mr. Samuel at the close of the previous session, and had been utterly disregarded. Mr. Forster begged and prayed that the Estimates might be passed, saying that "surely the Government were to be trusted." The Opposition were not such children as to trust them; and the Opposition acted in a perfectly constitutional manner, for the rights which they had exercised in the House were rights given to a minority for the purpose of preventing the tyranny of majority. (Cheers.) Had they given the Estimates for 1870, they would have tied the hands of the new Parliament; the House would have expired on the 24th January; the Estimates had been voted for five years, and we had no right to vote them for six. If the gentlemen in power had understood constitutional government, and understood their business as they should have done, they should not have called the House together again after it had been prorogued in April, 1868. The House should have been dissolved then. Though he did not care about blindly following the examples of other countries (for if we had not brains to manage our own affairs we had better send to England and get them to manage our affairs for us), yet he could show there was no period in the history of British government when Parliament lasted more than six years and one month. [A fight took place in the crowd, and was followed by a general scuffle, which continued for some minutes.] He pointed out that the Parliament was in a disorganised state, that no business could be done, that members did not attend to take an interest in the proceedings, and that an adverse vote against the Ministry could have produced only one effect—a dissolution. They could do nothing with the Government who clung to office like limpets to a rock. He believed the country would oppose them, and that a large majority of members would be returned to the House to oppose them. If such was not the result of this election he should feel that the country was going down very much, that it would be no use trying to better its condition or prospects, no use attempting to educate our children, or look forward to any bright future for this colony. If the country sent in a majority of members to support the present Government (which he said was not a Government at all, but only a fragment of a Government, having no law officers, except Sir William Manning, who refused to associate with them, but were employed by them just as any person would employ any barrister)—if a majority of members were returned to support the Government he should not desire a seat in the Assembly. (Cheers.) He called this a fragment of a Government, because it had no law officers. Sir William Manning refused to identify himself with the Government in any way; and since, Mr. Josephson had resigned the office of Solicitor-General and given himself a District Court Judgeship of a £1000 a-year. He did not know how far this sort of thing would be carried. He should not be astonished if Mr. Robertson appointed himself Under-Secretary, if Mr. Forster took a clerkship in the department of Lands, if Mr. Sutherland appropriated the office of Commissioner of Railways, and Mr. Daniel Egan became a letter-carrier. (Laughter.) This Government would do anything. These men were so lost to all sense of propriety that they would do anything to keep them safe and put their hands on the public money. People seemed hardly to know what was meant by corruption that was so much talked about. It meant the securing of votes of members of Parliament to keep them in office, so that they could draw so much per month. This was the kind of corruption by which Mr. Cowper maintained his position for years. He did not wish to detract from Mr. Cowper's merits. That gentleman served the country for sixteen years; but during those sixteen years, whilst doing the best he could, he was committing injury through not being competent to perform the task to which he had set himself. Mr Cowper had the best intentions, but he was not competent to govern the country. He could never see anything in Mr. Cowper, and he had always said so, though there were a lot of men like Mr. Oakes, who had followed him like sheep. [A voice: "What about Mr. Byrnes?"] He was dealing with Mr. Oakes, and not with his friend Mr. Byrnes. And he repeated, we had men who, if they did not get billets for their friends from Mr Cowper, had advantages in other ways such as Mr. Oakes had gained in having the land in the Domain put up for sale, and buying it himself. Some persons regretted that Mr. Cowper was thrown out for East Sydney. But that gentleman must take the fate of other public men. That gentleman was now finding his own level, and what had occurred showed that he did not hold his position from his own force of character, but from his skill in deluding other people. Mr. Cowper had never originated anything in his life, and there was no person who could point to a single thing that he had done. But still he (Mr. Farnell) would give him credit for having done the best he could. He believed the present Government would do good if they only knew how. But they did not know how. The best man among them was Mr. Robertson, who was possessed of some cleverness of a peculiar kind, but had none of that ability which was necessary to carry on a Government. [A voice: "What about the late Government?"] He had nothing to do with the late Government, which had paid the penalty for anything they had done, and left office. With regard to his support of the present Government it was amusing to hear Mr. Oakes say that he was for measures not men; and Mr. Taylor said the same, but added that he would go upon his own hook until he found he had some one in whom he could put confidence. That was a curious thing. He would not be many hours in the House before he had Mr. Robertson manipulating him as his political adviser. How could we have measures without men? To have measures we must have men; and anyone who originated a good measure must be a good man. Mr. Oakes said he was no party man. He (Mr. Farnell) had learned that nothing could be done without party. If you were an independent man you could effect nothing for the good of the country, and he was a wise man who gave up some opinions in order to coalesce with others in effecting some good. With regard to the cry about measure and not men, he would read what Mr Canning said upon that subject. Mr. Canning said:—"I know not a more solemn or important duty that a member of Parliament can have to discharge than by giving, at fit seasons, a free opinion upon the character and qualities of public men. Away with the cant of measures—not men—the idle supposition that it is the harness, and not the horses, that draw the chariot along. No, Sir; if the comparison must be made, if the distinction must be taken, measures are comparatively nothing—men everything. I speak, Sir, of times of difficulty and danger—of *times when systems are* shaken—when precedents and general rules of conduct fail. Then it is that not to this or that measure, however providently devised, however blameless in execution, but to the energy and character of individuals, a State must be indebted for its salvation. (Cheers.) He considered that to be a true and valuable doctrine. After referring to his past friendship for Mr. Oakes, and condemning that gentleman's blind adherence to the Cowper party, *Mr. Farnell went on to say that the Earl of* Belmore had got a rap from the Home Secretary for paying money without the authority of Parliament. He would read the minute of the Executive Council, and would then ask the electors whether these men were to be entrusted with the government of the country—these men who had paid away, without authority, the whole of the salaries for one month. The following was the minute:—"His Excellency the Governor having called the attention of the Council to the circumstance of the Legislative Council having adjourned till Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, and the consequent impossibility of an Appropriation Act being passed for legalising the payment of salaries, &c., falling due on the 1st proximo, the Council advise that when the Legislative Assembly shall have passed a bill authorising the beforementioned payments for the month of February, that the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer be authorised to make such payments out of the Consolidated Revenue as if the bill had been duly passed and assented to. ALEXR. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council." That minute authorised the payment of the salaries before the bill became law, which was highly improper. The Government might just as well have paid a million, as have paid this money without authority. Mr. Farnell then gave a history of the Hassell v. Rodd case, and asked the electors to contrast the Government in their behaviour in the case of Mr. Rodd, with their behaviour in the case of Mr. Eckford. Mr. Eckford's case was a piece of rank jobbery. The men from whom he had received money for the construction of a road, and the men who were said to have been paid for constructing the road, could not be found to this day. There was at any rate a strong charge against Mr. Eckford, yet the Government kept the papers in their hands for ten months and never moved in the matter, until Mr. Wilson asked for the papers in the House. The Government shielded their friend and supporter, but they gave to Mr. Hassall the evidence which enabled him to enter an action against Mr. Rodd—not much, it was true, to his own gain. Mr. Hassall might well say, "preserve me from my friends," for the action cost him £3000, and he got no satisfaction whatever. That was another glaring case which showed that these men were not to be entrusted with the Government of the country. Mr. Farnell alluded *to the case of Mr. Cummings*, pointing out that the Government had, in defiance of several resolutions of Parliament, sent that case to arbitration and appointed a member of Parliament—Mr. James Hoskins—as one of the arbitrators, paying him without the slightest authority, £150 of the public money. He thought that he had proved that the Government was a sham. The Colonial Treasurer was merely a sort of conjuror, and could make no pretence to statesmanship. A long time ago Mr. Cowper had a treasurer named Weekes, who always made the debtor and creditor side of the accounts alike so far as the book was concerned. In 1859 Mr. Weekes came down with a financial statement, and a proposition to abolish the tea and sugar duties which were to be taken off gradually, and there was to be a great saving in the expenditure. On that occasion Mr. Weekes stated that the income was equal to the expenditure, but was taken to task by a member of Parliament so severely that he resigned office. Mr. Smart then took office, and like an honest man shewed that there was a deficit of £400,000. Mr. Cowper had concealed that for four years; and even after the statement was made had the audacity to say there was no deficit at all. We had a large amount of trust moneys in different departments, and Mr. Weekes had managed to bamboozle the country by using this trust fund. Mr. Smart had no trust fund to fall back upon, and was obliged to tell the truth. Mr. Farnell then proceeded to describe the various measures that had been proposed to meet the deficit, and criticised the Treasurer's financial statement with much minuteness. With regard to the report of the Water Commission, he said he believed that the cost of supplying the city of Sydney by that scheme would cost about a million and a-half of money. It seemed to him that the gentlemen forming the Commission had not agreed amongst themselves, and before he could vote for their scheme he must have better information than was furnished by their report. He objected to the vagueness of the report, and said that the distances which the water would have to be carried, and the cost, were only guessed at. The Commission had not examined a single person skilled in hydraulics, or a single civil engineer, except Mr. Bell, the City Engineer, of Sydney. The Commission had had the aid of Professor Smith, but his deductions had been made from the statements of Mr. Moriarty and Mr. Grundy. But Mr. Moriarty did not agree with Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Woore did not agree with either of them. He must know more about it before he could vote for the adoption of the scheme. He need not tell them that if he was returned to Parliament he would lose no time in endeavouring to throw the present Government from office, whatever fragment of them might be left after the elections. He characterised Mr. Robertson's scheme of retrenchment as a miserable failure, and then proceeded to criticise them in detail. With regard to the scheme for turning the cripples and lunatics out of doors, Mr. Farnell observed that though Mr. Robertson now disclaimed having proposed that scheme with a view to retrenchment, yet that he had certainly meant it to be received as an attempt at retrenchment. In that rag of an organ of his (Mr. Robertson's) the *Empire*, he had it put forward that he was going to retrench by this means. Of course this rag of a paper had blazoned the scheme about everywhere, thinking they were doing Mr. Robertson a service. The *Empire* did not care what it said or did. (Cheers.) You could have any man written down in that paper for 5s. (Cheers.) He was quite sure of that. Among other things he pointed out that, having got our police system into good working order, Mr. Robertson, who seemed something like a monkey who must be always in mischief, must needs do his best to disorganise the police force of the country. Mr. Farnell then proceeded to animadvert to the changes in the police magistracy, and said that the Government had struck off a few friends of the late Government, and put on a few friends of Mr. Cowper and themselves in their places. The Government had discharged old and faithful servants, and had replaced them by men who were mere creatures of the Government, men not appointed on their merits, but because they were the tools of party, and no doubt we should have the spectacle of Mr. Hugh Taylor and Mr. Oakes, if they got into the House, supporting Mr. Robertson with all his foibles and imbecility. If these two gentlemen were elected they would be a true type of the ability, energy, and character of the present Ministry. After stating that the religious cry had been got up by Mr. Robertson who was in the habit of creating excitement and working upon the prejudices of the people on occasions of this kind, Mr. Farnell stated that he was opposed to the ad valorem duties, though he did not expect that they would be abolished until we could get men with better brains than Mr. Samuel to devise a scheme of taxation in substitution of them. He had not voted for them in the first instance, he thought they were wrong in every way. [A fight here took place between about twenty of the crowd in front of the hustings, which lasted for ten minutes or so.] Notwithstanding that Mr. Robertson took credit to himself for the passing of the present Land Act, he (Mr. Farnell) insisted that the present free selection system was in existence in this colony in 1795, when land could be free selected on the banks of the Hawkesbury or Hunter Rivers. While admitting that Mr. Robertson's land bill had effected some good, he denied that it was the best measure that could have been devised. The price of land was too high, the cost of survey was too great, and he contended that the land should be sold for what it is worth, and the land revenue devoted to the extension of railways, and the promotion of immigration. He said a class of men who would combine agriculture with grazing should be induced to come here. Capitalists should be encouraged to settle upon the land, as they would benefit their poorer neighbours as well as themselves. He advocated railway extension, and thought that the land revenue should be partly expended in the construction and maintenance of railways. There were three measures which he considered necessary for the prosperity of [illegible] country—a good, well considered Land Bill, a [illegible] system of immigration, and an efficient fiscal sy[illegible] which to raise revenue through the Custom-[illegible] three good measures of this kind were introduced. If [illegible] would prevent the Government from going [illegible] Wales, it misgovernment could have injured New S[illegible] believed it would have been a lost country long ago [illegible], and that it was one of the richest countries in the [illegible] developed more mineral and other resources required [illegible] to the measure thereof [illegible] than they had been. [illegible] in the late which had been introduced by the [illegible] characterised the Pre-session of Parliament, Mr. Fa[illegible] sham, which gave a lease Bill as an unjust and [illegible] with one hand, whilst it granting right to a free sel[illegible] to take it away with the allowed the Land Aliena[illegible] the free selector ought to other. Whilst concurring [illegible] his utter disapproval of have grazing right, [illegible] allowed the grazing right to be the present system, [illegible] With regard to the bill invented by every[illegible] to correct anomalies in the representation of [illegible] which was br[illegible] country, he considered that it did not correct anomalies, and that it was a bill only devised to suit the purposes of a Government. He expressed himself opposed to triennial Parliaments, stating that there was no principle involved in the question, but that it was a mere matter of opinion, and that he thought we had the happy medium of five years as the duration of our Parliaments. He considered that the members of the Government should not remain in office, as they adhered to their places solely for the sake of their emoluments. We should have men of means in the Government of the country; and, although he considered a Minister should be paid a good salary for doing the work of the country, he thought that no Minister ought to be dependent upon his salary for his living. Mr. Farnell then went on to describe some measures which were introduced by the Government into the Upper House, but which had either been thrown out or withdrawn, and said they were all shams, which were never meant to be passed. He said that the Government had put these measures before the people for the sole purpose of deluding the electors and maintaining their own positions, expecting that the country would send members into the House to support them; and he declared that if a majority of members in the new Parliament supported the present Government, he would sooner be out of the House. He believed, however, the people would send in men sufficiently intelligent to oppose the present Government, and put in office men who would best carry on the Government of the country. He had been five years in Parliament, had assisted general legislation, had been always in his place; and although the Government did nothing in the session of 1868, he had in that session done more than Mr. Oakes had done in all his lifetime. He did not say he was entitled to any credit for attending in his place in Parliament. It was his duty to be there. And when he could not be there he should resign his trust into the hands of his constituents. (Cheers.) If they thought he had the ability to serve them, and that such qualifications as he possessed would be made useful to the country, he asked them to elect him for their own sakes. [A voice: "We will."] He would not detain them longer. He had given *them an outline of his principles*, which would enable them to say whether he was a fit and proper person or not. He pressed upon them that it would be of no use voting for him unless they also voted for his late colleague, Mr. Byrnes. It would be useless to send one man to one party and one to the other. And if they sent Mr. Oakes into Parliament, or his colleague, he certainly did not think Mr. Oakes would be likely to convert him to his views. Mr. Byrnes deserved well at the hands of the people of Parramatta, and he hoped that Mr. Byrnes and himself would be returned together. (Continued cheering.)

No other candidate appearing to address the meeting, the Returning-Officer called for a show of hands. He declared the result to be in favour of Mr. James Byrnes and Mr. J. S. Farnell. A poll was demanded, and will take place to-day.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Returning-Officer; three cheers were given for the Queen, and the meeting dispersed.

THE BRAIDWOOD ELECTION.

(From the Dispatch of Wednesday.)

SHORTLY after 9 o'clock yesterday the residents of the country around Braidwood began to come in in large numbers to record their votes, and from 10 o'clock, when the polling commenced, the court-house door was crowded with persons waiting to get in, until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the press of electors at the door began to slacken. For about half-an-hour before the poll closed at 4 o'clock very few voted. The utmost order prevailed amongst the crowds of persons who loitered about the Market-square, and the friends of both candidates, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Greville (for the other candidate, Mr. Alley, was scarcely spoken of), were busy all day bringing up persons to vote and giving them their numbers on the roll without interfering with each other in any way or allowing the slightest unpleasantness to mar their separate endeavours. On the door of the court-house being closed a crowd of persons remained outside waiting to hear the result, about which the greatest interest was manifested. As a proof of this we never saw such a number of persons come into town to poll as there did yesterday; and we have certainly to compliment the electors generally, the supporters of one candidate equally with the supporters of the other, on the quiet and peaceable manner in which each one went up and recorded his vote and allowed others to do the same. Intelligence was received from Araluen about 1 o'clock that things had not gone on so quietly in this respect in the Valley, but what the nature of the disturbance was we cannot say at the time we write. A telegram came up to Braidwood in the afternoon to say that the polling at the K to Z booth had been adjourned until to-day, owing to the intimidation carried on, and the obstruction offered to electors going in to the polling-place to record their votes. We have been informed that about the middle of the day the K to Z polling-place was removed into the court-house, where it was found impossible to take the poll any longer, and about half-past 2 o'clock the business was suspended altogether. We have not heard of any one being injured in the row that took place, but several persons were knocked down and otherwise assaulted, we are informed.

The following returns reached town yesterday evening:—

	Greville.	Kelly.	Alley.
Little River ..	90	53	5
Reidsdale ..	15	50	0
Major's Creek ..	87	63	13
Braidwood ..	193	280	2
Corang ..	1	29	0
Fairfield ..	7	12	2
Narriga ..	9	8	1
Araluen—			
A to J booth ..	69	189	29
	471	684	62

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

WOLLOMBI.—A gentleman in town who received a telegram from the Wollombi on Tuesday morning, gives us (*Maitland Mercury*) the following as the result of the election for that constituency:—

Eckford	414
Scott	330
Majority for Eckford ..	84

THE HUNTER.—By half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the last of the ballot-boxes (that from Cessnock) arrived in town, and the result of the election for the electorate of the Hunter was made known, although no formal declaration of the poll will be made until noon this day (Thursday). The results are as follow:—

	Burns.	Dillon.	Bogg.
West Maitland	137	98	3
Bishop's Bridge	3	23	1
Lochinvar	53	66	3
Rosebrook	4	25	0
Branxton	39	60	18
Largs	44	18	1
Cessnock	6	29	13
Totals	286	319	39

Majority for Dillon, 33.

PATERSON.—The following is the result of the polling:—

	Paterson.	Gresford.	Eccleston.	Total.
Arnold	141	106	[illegible]	283
Brown	20	63	5	88
Townshend ..	0	1	1	2

Majority in favour of Mr. Arnold of 197.

The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the day both at Paterson and Gresford.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
T. DAWSON.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 3, Fat Wethers.
HARRISON AND JONES.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Wethers.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Yards, at half-past 11, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce, &c.
S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
H. VAUGHAN.—At 44, Pitt-street North, at 11, Iron Safe, Vices, Tobacco, Office Furniture, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Gold watches, Drapery, Hosiery, Ladies' Underclothing, &c.
J. G. COHEN.—At the Argyle Bond, at 11, Juice of Liquorice Paste; at Mr. B. Lee's, Lower George-street, at quarter-past 11, Stock-in-trade of Earthenware, China, Cutlery, Fixtures, &c.
PEEK AND FRERICHS.—At their Rooms, at 11, Hoop Iron, Ale.
G. HURLEY AND CO.—On the premises, South Head Road, at 11, Gas-Fittings, Show Glasses, Fixtures, Chairs, Ladders, Stands, &c.
J. SOLOMON.—On the premises, Hunter-street, at 11, Continuation Sale of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Matches, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, &c., &c.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, Land, Stores, &c., George-street Houses, Hunter-street, Camperdown Road, Newtown; North, Cottage and Land; Homestead and Land, Land, Cook's River and Homestead, Terry's Meadows, [illegible] Cove; Dairy Farm, Farralong-street, Kiama. Illawarra; Landbound, Wynyard-square, at 12, Timber.
A. ALLAN.—On the [illegible].—At their Mart, at 11, Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c.
A. MOORE AND [illegible] Cigars, Watches, Jewellery, Contents of a Druggist [illegible]
[illegible]RTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides,
O. B. [illegible] Bones; at half-past 2, Tallow.
[illegible]D SHORT.—At their Rooms, at 11, Stationery.
BAKER [illegible] Watches, Clothing, Jewellery.
[illegible]AN AND TINDALE.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at [illegible]-past 11, Fat Lambs.
[illegible]SBROUGH, BURT, AND CO.—At their Yards, at 12, Fat Lambs and Sheep.
[illegible]WIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at quarter to 11, Leather; at 11, Hides, Hair, Horns, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, &c.; at quarter-past 2, Tallow, &c.
G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Sheep and Lambs.
J. DEVLIN, Jun.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Horns, Bones; at half-past 2, Tallow.
HENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c., &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at half-past 11, Dairy Produce, Fruit; at 4, Hides, &c.
MARTYN AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Fat Lambs.
H. MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
G. F. LOSEBY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
C. V. WALDRON AND CO.—At Belmore City Market, at 11, Butter, Bacon, Onions, Potatoes, Fruit, Hay, &c.

In the Assigned Estate of Joseph Kohn and Co.—Mr. John Solomon begs to call the particular attention of merchants, storekeepers, earthen and glassware, dealers and others, to his extensive unreserved sale of the above estate. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock prompt, with lampware, glass and earthenware, fancy goods, &c., and be continued till the whole are disposed of.—ADV.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461199

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 16.

Lion, barque, 216 tons, Captain Howard, from Hokianga 5th instant. Passengers—Miss Webster, Miss Grogan. A. S. Webster, agent.

Alice Cameron, barque, 360 tons, Captain Carter, from Auckland 4th instant. Passengers—Messrs. G. Le Mange, F. Collins, S. Sims, T. Morson, T. Adams, W. Simmonds, R. Wilson. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Illalong (s.), 300 tons, Captain Meaney, from Clyde River. Passengers—Miss Smith, Miss Auton, Miss Rogers, Miss Mitchell, Mr. Brown, M'Crae, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 16.

Grafton (s.), for Grafton.
Egeratcia, for Adelaide.
Novelty, for Auckland.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 17.

Sea Ripple, for Rockhampton; Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton; Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton; Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne; Island City, for Newcastle; Traveller, for Maryborough.

CLEARANCES.—DECEMBER 16.

Island City, barque, 421 tons, Captain John Calder, for Auckland, via Newcastle, in ballast.

Traveller, schooner, 117 tons, Captain Wenham, for Maryborough, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 16.

Morning Star, from Macleay River, with 284 bags maize; Star of the East, Alchymist (s.), White Cloud, from Broken Bay, with 37 tons wood, 50 000 shingles, 4000 feet timber, 100 bushels corn; Mariposa, Brilliant, Prompt, Agnes, Lady Emma, from Newcastle, with 755 tons coal, 150 tons stone; Prince Alfred, from Port Stephens, with 25,000 feet timber; Rosamond, from Shoalhaven, with 26 bags maize, 56 bags potatoes, 33 cheeses, 6 kegs butter, 2 coops poultry; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 159 bales wool, 129 bales hay, 31 casks tallow, 6 hogsheads wine, 2 buggies, 13 kegs tobacco, 6 bales sheepskins, 40 bags potatoes, 32 bags onions, 158 hides, 11 coops poultry, 3 cases eggs, 952 shankbones, 1190 horns, 2 horses, 200 sheep, 20 lambs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—DECEMBER 16.

White Cloud, for Brisbane Water; Star of the East, Alchymist (s.), for Broken Bay; Agnes, Prince Patrick, Mariposa, Brilliant, Lady Emma, for Newcastle; Prince Alfred, for Port Stephens.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 16.

Lion, from Hokianga: 76 logs, 11 spars, 44 cases gum, A. S. Webster.

Alice Cameron: 93 bales flax, 23 cases gum, 19 casks lime juice, Order.

EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 16.

Black Swan (s.), for Maryborough: 27 packages wine, 24 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, 31 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 8 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 1 case guns, 1 package, J. B. Holdsworth; 3 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 4 bags sugar, 3 packages, Thame, Walker, and Co.; 80 bags rice, Towns and Co.; 8 bags sugar, 1 package tea, 1 package, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 20 boxes candles, 8 bags sugar, 4 packages tea, 10 kegs butter, 22 bags salt, 9 packages, H. P. Palser; 6 packages tea, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 4 packages, E. Vickery; 10 bags salt, 14 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 3 cases, M. Moss and Co.; 2 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, E. Row and Co.; 2 packages, Saddington and Son; 10 packages, Sun Kum Ti; 6 cases fruit, Lebester; 2 kegs butter, T. O'Neill; 4 kegs butter, J. Graham; 5 kegs butter, 4 packages, Duffin and Son; 1 package, M. Molony; 2 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 case, W. Saber; 2 cases, Jacobs and Co.; 4 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 16 kegs butter, W. Hezlett; 18 bags potatoes, J. Healey; 2 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case cheese, 6 kegs butter, Gibbons; 1 package, Paterson; 6 kegs butter, H. Prescott and Son; 6 kegs butter, Hargraves; 1 package, Yeates; 4 packages, E. Hughes; 16 cases fruit, J. Cameron; 1 package, R. Gray; 2 packages, A. A. Marshall and Co.; 1 case, Lassetter and Co.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 5 cases cigars, Montefiore and Montefiore; 1 box opium, Tin War; 52 kegs butter, R. J. Harvey; 10 kegs butter, T. M'Caffrey; 9 kegs butter, J. Graham; 35 kegs butter, Thorne and Meiklejohn; 84 cases fruit, J. M'Roberts; 88 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 41 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 161 cases fruit, J. Eyles; 31 cases fruit, L. Hay; 68 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 16 cases fruit, 65 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 6 bags oysters, R. Kimber; 1 case, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 4 packages, Gee Lok; 5 packages, F. Wright and Co.; 4 packages, Newman; 164 cases fruit, J. M'Kanney; 23 cases fruit, J. James; 18 cases fruit, Johnson; 115 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 30 kegs butter, H. Prescott and Sons; 10 bags oysters, P. James; 6 bags oysters, Kimber; 56 cases fruit, P. Wilkins; 30 bags oysters, 1 package, G. Clarke; 40 kegs butter, 4 cases cheese, 3 hogsheads eggs, C. B. Bond; 10 bags oysters, Lebester.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Dandenong (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered outwards, December 16: City of Manchester, ship, 686 tons, Captain Shand, for London; Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton.

The American barque Humper, of New Bedford, two years out, with 1000 barrels sperm, 40 tuns black oil, has been reported by our Newcastle correspondent as having been spoken, but the date is not given.

The cargo of the Illalong consists of 81 bales wool, 15 bales sheepskins, 5 bales leather, 12 rolls leather, 57 bags bark, 8 bags oysters, 160 kegs butter, 35 pigs, 4 calves, 25 bags oats, 12 cases eggs, 2 coops fowls, 1 cask tallow, 7 horses, and sundries.

The barque Lion, Captain Howard, from Hokianga, with a cargo of kauri timber, reports a prevalence of light easterly weather since leaving, his date of departure being the 5th instant.

The clipper barque Alice Cameron, belonging to the Circular Saw Line, arrived in port yesterday from Auckland, after a passage of 12 days; no mean performance, considering that light easterly winds and calms have prevailed.

The Helen M'Gregor (s.) left Grafton on Tuesday the 14th instant, at 9 a.m., crossed the Bar at 4.30 p.m. same day, and experienced light variable winds first part, latter light northerly, arriving in Sydney at 3.15 a.m. on Thursday. She brings the following cargo: 250 bags maize, 99 bales wool, 40 bags potatoes, 50 bunches bananas, 55 hides, 12 cases eggs, 6 coops fowls, and sundries.

The brig Moa was spoken by the Alice Cameron from Auckland on the 5th instant, 100 miles west of the Three Kings.

The Acting Brazilian Consul, Mr. R. P. Raymond, paid an official visit to Vice-Admiral Hornby on board H.M.S. Liverpool yesterday afternoon, and was received with the customary salute.

The ketch Comet, which was capsized and sunk off Moore's Wharf, has been successfully raised by Mr. M'Nab (diver). His tender was accepted on Friday last, and the vessel is again afloat. He adopted the plan of sending to the surface everything of weight, and then lifted the hull by means of lighters, heaving her up bodily. The only damage the Comet has received is the loss of bowsprit, caused by her striking the bottom stem first. She sank in eight fathoms, but the mud was over her deck.

The steam tug War Hawk, belonging to Newcastle, has been undergoing a thorough overhaul at the A. S. N. Co.'s Works at Pyrmont, and will make a trial trip to-day.

THE WEATHER.

THROUGHOUT yesterday the atmosphere was intensely close and oppressive up to sundown, but a dense mass of clouds banking up to the S. and S.W. indicated a southerly. The wind, however, did not come in heavy force, but from 8 p.m. until 10 p.m. smart showers fell, attended with very vivid dangerous lightning. The wind, veering suddenly from south to east, and again to west at midnight, the sky was overcast and with every indication of a southerly blow.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

December 15.—Alliance, barque, Lecornuce, for San Francisco, with 480 tons coal.

December 15.—Miss Kilmansegg, brig, Finlason, for Adelaide, with 328 tons coal.

December 15.—Cassina, barque, Dalziel, for Adelaide, with 330 tons coal.

December 15.—Alexandre, brig, Brabham, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.

December 15.—Sampson (s.), resumed her voyage to Auckland.

December 16.—Advance, ship, Taylor, for San Francisco, with 726 tons coal.

December 16.—Thomas Brown, barque, Jackson, for Launceston, with 365 tons coal.

December 16.—Sussex, barque, Gregory, for Geelong, with 450 tons coal.

December 16.—Dandenong (s.), Paine, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 430 tons coal, 50 pigs, 8 oxen, 250 hides, 611 bags barley.

RICHMOND RIVER.

ARRIVALS.

November 29.—Waimea (s.), and Undaunted, from Sydney.

November 30.—Thomas and Henry, Sarah Nicoll, Wallaby, Bee, May Queen, and Belliager, from Sydney; Sarah Ann, from Melbourne, via Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

December 8.—Callender, Lookout, and Mary Cumming, for Melbourne; Helen, Enterprise, and Policeman, for Sydney.

The Thomas and Henry, schooner, in coming in on the 30th ultimo, went ashore on the North Spit, but was got off again on the evening of the 1st December, without having sustained any material damage.—C. and R. R. Examiner, December 14.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Abergeldie, ship, 1180, Lockhie, at Circular Wharf, Young and Lark, agents. For London.

Adelia Carleton, American barque, 590, Carleton, at Farrelly's Wharf, H. H. Hall, agent.

Adventurer, whaling barque, P. Bennett, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.

Alice Cameron, barque, 367, Carter, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. Whaling voyage.

Ann Duthie, ship, 998, Birnie, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Black Dog, schooner, 180, at Towns's Wharf, O'Dowd and Co., agents.

Captain Cook, schooner, 50, Brodie, at Campbell's Wharf, Thorne, agent.

Charlotte Andrews, barque, 368, Vandervord, Alger's Wharf, Captain, agent.

Circe, schooner, 150, Fraser, at Parbury's Wharf, Brothers, agents.

City of Manchester, ship, 699, Shand, at Campbell's Wharf, Caird, Paterson, and Co., agents.

City of Sydney, ship, 1184, Ankers, at Circular Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

Colleen Bawn, schooner, 96, Pollard, at Victoria Wharf, Captain, agent.

Confidence, American ship, 798, Patterson, at Circular Wharf, Metcalfe and Co., agents. For London.

Contest, barque, 332, Allen, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.

Ellesmere, barque, 175, Henley, in Neutral Bay, Captain, agent.

Far Away, barque, 429, Cleveland, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.

Gem, schooner, 99, Norcliffe, at Campbell's Wharf, C. M. Deane, agent. For Fiji.

Haddington, barque, 496, ——, at Cuthbert's Wharf, J. Cuthbert, agent. For sale, freight, or charter.

H.M.S. Challenger, 20 guns, Lambert, in Farm Cove.

H.M.S. Liverpool, 30 guns, Rear-Admiral Hornby, in Farm Cove.

H.M.S. Endymion, 21 guns, Lacy, in Farm Cove.

H.M.S. Liffey, 30 guns, Gibson, in Farm Cove.

H.M.S. Phœbe, 30 guns, Bythesea, in Farm Cove.

H.M.S. Barossa, 17 guns, Hand, in Farm Cove.

H.M.S. Scylla, 16 guns, Herbert, in Farm Cove.

Island City, barque, 380, Calder, at Healey's Dock, Captain, agent.

Isle of France, barque, 340, Sinclair, in Neutral Bay.

Isle of Wight, ship, 1273, Holsett, at Moore's Wharf, Colonial Sugar Company, agents.

Jane Maria, barque, 341, Leggett, at Alger's Wharf, E. Chapman and Co. agents.

John Duthie, ship, 1081, Robertson, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.

La Hogue, ship, 1301, Goddard, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Lion, barque, 216, Howard, at Throckmorton's Wharf, A. S. Webster, agent.

Malta, R.M.S., 1200, Shottowe, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.

Marion Renny, schooner, 140, Walton, off Moore's Wharf, Captain, agent.

Middlesex, ship, 1191, Sothem, at Circular Wharf, Dangar, Dangar, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Mercury, barque 279, Verney, at Parbury's Wharf, E. Chapman and Co., agents.

Norman, barque, 300, Bryce, at Campbell's Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Nemesis, ship, 846, Fowler, at Circular Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

Novelty, barque, 376, Neaving, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Ocean, brig 240, Lyons, off Macnamara's Wharf, F. G. Lender and Co. agents.

Parisian, ship, 710, at Cuthbert's Wharf, J. Cuthbert, agent.

Parramatta, ship, 1450, Swanson, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Penang, American barque, 400, White, at Macnamara's Wharf, Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents.

Prince of Wales, schooner, 289, Roells, in Darling Harbour, E. Lowther, agent.

Queen of Nations, ship, 899, Donald, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.

Sam Cearns, ship, 422, Williams, at Campbell's Wharf, Willis, Merry and Lloyd, agents.

Susannah Booth, schooner, 111, Clulow, at Campbell's Wharf, H. S. Bird, agent.

Vancouver, ship, 653, Dodd, at Campbell's Wharf, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents.

Victory, brig, 255, Brown, at Market Wharf, Frazer and Co., agents.

William Duthie, ship, 960, Johnson, at Circular Wharf, Young and Lark, agents. Discharging.

Zemindar, ship, 1006, Johnson, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Zisha, brig, 185, Morris, at Campbell's Wharf, H. Fisher and Co., agents.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Ben Lomond, 986, Moir.
Maid of Judah, 865, Ayling. September 27. Sailed.
Sobraon, 2130, Elmslie. September 30. Sailed.
Canaan, 940, Wilson. September 28. Sailed.
Camden, 335, Sutton. September 4. Sailed.
Glendower, 1192, Brinsden. September 8. Sailed.
J. L. Munroe, 612, Bannister. September 24. Sailed.
Underley, 1292, Titmarsh. October 8. Sailed.
Woolloomooloo, 627, Anderson.
Mary A. Wilson, 944, Ritson.
Sir John Laurence, 878, Fernie.
Winifred, 1359, Pendleton.
Saturn, 989, Thomas.
Nineveh, 1174, Barnet.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castlehead, 836, Armstrong.
Comadre, 771, Penrice.
Humberstone, 869, Clark. September 17. Sailed, via Bordeaux.
La Escocesa, 946, Evans.

FROM GLASGOW.

Tamana, 631, Main. October 5. Sailed.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Garibaldi.
Cornelis Gips, —, Roman.

FROM NEW YORK.

Xulla, Hewes. September 2. Sailed.
T. Cutler.
Rebecca.

FROM CHARENTE.

O'Niel. June 16. Sailed.

FROM PUGET SOUND.

Martha Rideout.

FROM HONGKONG.

Lass of Gawler, Dixon.
Helena. October 9. Sailed.
Elise.
Whirlwind.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Shepherd.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Flying Cloud. September 26. Sailed via Mauritius.

FROM BATAVIA.

Charlie Palmer. October 19. Sailed.
Louise. October 19. Sailed.
Neptune.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—DECEMBER 16.

100 tons sugar, J. Frazer and Co.
8 casks zinc, Goodlet and Smith
25 cases drapery, Perks and Co.
46 cases drapery, H. Woolnough and Co.
80 tons sugar, W. Walfen and Co.
50 drums tar, 1389 bars 290 bundles iron, 31 packages shot and cartridges, 20 kegs paint, 113 packages oil, 20 casks fuse, 29 packages hardware, J. Keep
1 case drapery, S. Mitchell
483 oz. 2 dwts. 19 grs. gold, Bank N. S. Wales
35 cases matches, S. Hoffnung and Co.
10 barrels currants, 5 packages merchandise, 400 bags salt, 24 kegs nails, 2 casks shot, 1 case polish, 107 cases oilstores, 6 quarter-casks brandy, Cohen and Levy
150 tons ballast, Captain Mailer
1 case music, W. H. Paling
50 hogsheads stout, 138 packages dried fruits, 32 packages furniture, 3 cases fancy goods, 1 bale canvas, T. and J. Skinner
10 bales packs, 1 case shears, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.
26 oz. 17 dwts. 6 grs. gold, Union Bank
400 bundles iron, Captain Swanson
8 cases cricketing materials, J. Barlow
22 bales paperhangings, 53 casks paint, T. Edens
2600 lbs. old metal, Captain Lyons
20 hogsheads rum, 17 bags sugar, H. M'Crea
17 packages ironmongery, P. N. Russell and Co.
60 rolls matting, 8 chairs, 11 rolls silk, 12 packages Chinese goods, Captain Sinclair
10 hogsheads spirits wine, 295 packages apothecaries' wares, Elliott Brothers
93 bales flax, A. Forsythe
3 bales cotton, 8 bags beche-de-mer, C. M. Deane
9 casks crucibles, Royal Mint
7 tons 5 cwt. sugar, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
15 packages drapery, F. B. Palmer and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 15.—Harmen, Glenshee, Ecliptic, Record, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

December 15.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

December 15.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

December 15.—Fanny, William, from Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 16	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Fresh, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

DECEMBER 16.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	NE. Fine			Calm. Thundrstm
Grafton	E. Fine			NE. Fine
Glen Innes	NW. Fine			NE. Cloudy
Inverell	N. Fine			NE. Cloudy
Pt. Macquarie	W. Fine			SE. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine	26·848	60·	W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Narrabri	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine			Calm. Dull
Singleton	Calm. Fine			Calm. Dull
Maitland	Calm. Dull			Calm. Like storm
Port Stephens	NE. Fine			N.E., strong. Fine
Newcastle	NE. Fine	29·770	73·	NE. Fine
Windsor	E. Fine			E. Dull like storm
Sydney	E. Fine			NE. Fine
South Head	NE. Fine			NE. Fine
Wollongong	NE. Overcast			NE. Fine
Kiama	NE. Cloudy			NE. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine			Calm. Like storm
Braidwood	Calm. Fine			SE. Dull
Araluen	Calm. Sultry			SE. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Like storm			NE. Cloudy
Bombala	Calm. Dull			NE. Dull
Cooma	Calm. Dull			Calm. Hot
Eden	SW. Fine			S. Dull, like storm
Yass	Calm. Fine			Thunderstorm
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			Thunderstorm
Tumut	Calm. Overcast			Thunderstorm
Kiandra	NNW. Hot	25·420	75·	Thunderstorm
Albury	Calm. Fine			Thunderstorm
Mt. Victoria	NW. Fine			NE. Fine
Bathurst	SW. Like storm	29·950	75·	SW, strong. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			W. Very hot
Cassilis	Calm. Fine, hot			SW. Like storm
Merriwa	Calm. Fine			Thunderstorm
Wellington	Calm. Fine, hot			Thunderstorm
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Thunderstorm
Orange	Calm. Fine			Thunderstorm
Forbes	NE. Cloudy			NE., strng. Cloudy
Young	Calm. Hot			Calm. Dull
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			SW. Very hot
Urana	SW. Hot			SW. Sultry
Deniliquin	N. Fine	29·518	79·	SW. Fine
Hay	W. Fine			SW. Fine
Moulamein	ESE. Fine			N., strg. Cloudy
Balranald	SW. Fine, warm			SSW. Cloudy
Euston	SSW. Cloudy			SW. Dull
Wentworth	SW. Cloudy			W. Cloudy
VICTORIA:				
Melbourne	S. by E. Dull	29·656	61·	
Queenscliff	S. Overcast	29·290	60·	
Cape Schanck	S. Overcast	29·65	65·	
Cape Otway	SW. Overcast	29·636	61·	
Portland	SSW. Dull	29·970	66·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	SW. Fine	29·951	60·	
Adelaide	SW. Overcast	29·867	63·4	
M'Donnell Bay	SW. Showery.			

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. V. A. Prout has on view, at his rooms, Castlereagh-street, a series of seven instantaneous views of the arrival of the Flying Squadron in Farm Cove. These views were taken from Fort Macquarie, and represent the men-of-war in various positions, from coming round Bradley's Head until brought to at their assigned anchorage. As specimens of photographic art, they merit the highest praise, and the clearness with which fast-moving objects, such as the Fairy yacht, seen in the foreground of one view, is brought out, is pictured proof of the wonderful rapidity with which the views were taken. The set forms a pleasing souvenir of the visit of the Squadron to Port Jackson.

THE AUSTRALIAN GAS COMPANY'S WORKS.—[...]ON TO THE AUSTRALIAN GAS COMPANY'S summit of the [...]ple of flags displayed yesterday on the stalk of the chimney, or as it is technically termed [...] completion of the works in Sussex-street, announced the extreme height [...]st piece of brickwork in Sydney. It is entirely of firebrick [...] feet, of which 60 feet is composed [...]bore is 6 feet in diameter.

UNITED TEMPERANCE HALL.—One of the usual weekly concerts was he[ld ...] The programme, comprising [...] above building last night. was creditably gone through [...]ical and literary selections, the audience, consequent [...] various performers, but weather, was not a very large [...] boisterous state of the discharged the duties of accom[panist ...] Mr. J. J. Ryall manner. [...] in a satisfactory

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA [...] of H.M.S. Endymion give an amateur [...]—The officers evening, in aid of the funds of the School [...]tainment this Excellency the Earl of Belmore, and the [...]dustry. His Flying Squadron will honour the performance [...]ors of the presence. [...]ith their

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation 10° 1' 35" East 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 20.

DECEMBER 15TH, 1869. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Force	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	29·984	72·8	63	N.	8·4	9	5	0·00	5·5
p.m. 3	·868	72·3	73	N.E.	2·9	24	0		
„ 9	·877	68·7	88	N.E.	1·1	15	0		3·0
Mean	29·910	71·3	74·7		1·5	16	0·2		4·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·228.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade: Maximum........ 75·6 | Sun—maximum .... 116·9
Minimum .... 60·5 | Grass—minimum .... 51·9

Temperature of sea water, 8 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 71·8.

Total rainfall from January 1st to December 16th = 47·16 inches.
Annual average of the preceding ten years = 49·99 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

DECEMBER 16TH, 1869. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 A.M. Barometer	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force	Cloudy sky	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	29·789	73·8	79	N.E.	0·1	0	75·6	66·7	0·00
NEWCASTLE	109	29·665	76·7	75	N.E.	1·0	2	77·0	66·3	0·00
SOUTH HEAD										
KIANDRA	4640	25·318	83·2	32	N.N.W.	4·0	0	83·2	55·0	0·00
DENILIQUIN	410	29·406	70·5	59	S.W.	4·0	10	119·1	67·7	0·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER 17TH, 1869.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h.m.	h.m.		
SUN	4·45	7.7	New Moon	3rd
MOON	5 35 p.m.	3.16 a.m.	First quarter	11th
MERCURY	4 52 a.m.	7.15 p.m.	Full Moon	19th
VENUS	5 28 a.m.	10.12 p.m.	Last quarter	26th
MARS	6 13 a.m.	8.29 p.m.		
JUPITER	3 35 p.m.	2.18 a.m.	Moon's age, 13 7 days.	
SATURN	4 34 a.m.	6 37 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 6h. 51m.; p.m. 7h. 14m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts previous to the 20th instant. December, 1869.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869.

THE address of Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, which occupies nearly a page of this journal, appears to-day. But for the press of electioneering intelligence it would have been printed earlier. The great interest of all classes of this city in the subject may be inferred from the large assembly which listened to its startling details and solemn appeals. We earnestly desire the hope of its author may be realised. It is a prophetic warning from the lips of one who ought, from his office and personal character, to be heard with reverence. The statistics he has collected show that he has not neglected proofs, such as the most careful reasoner may receive. The awful picture of social degradation he has drawn show the ravages of a vice which "transforms man, made in the image of his Maker into a brute, and woman, made a little lower than the angels, into a fiend." We use his words. Can it be possible that a concern for the *revenue* is one of the chief obstacles to reform? That it is to this interest that all others are subordinated? This seems to be strongly impressed on the mind of the CHIEF JUSTICE. To suppose, however, that any such notion is entertained, would be to impute a great degree of imbecility to all our public men. The revenue might suffer from the diminished use of drinks, but the improved circumstances of the people would enable them to become consumers of dutiable goods of another kind. Even if the loss to the revenue were serious, the colony would be willingly taxed by some other kind of impost. Besides, who would place in competition the ruin brought upon the people by habits of drunkenness, with the gain of the revenue resulting from its prevalence. It is time that those who say so much about sympathy with abstract man; who are ambitious of reconstructing society on some transcendental model, to consider that while they are dreaming and making poetry thousands of persons are annually destroyed. The description of his past experience given by Sir ALFRED, though charged with awful details, might be equalled from other colonies, and by other Judges. What he deplores in New South Wales spreads its ravages elsewhere. The same interests exist wherever money is to be made, and the industrial classes are open to the seductions of intemperance. It is this very circumstance which discourages effort, and casts a doubt on the power of legislation. It is thought that what exists everywhere must be inevitable. This would be true if the vice of drunkenness were natural to man. But it is no honour to the race to be told that a propensity to intoxication is instinctive and irresistible—that all men are drunkards by nature. On the contrary, we see whole sections of society refrain from such excesses. We see a social state maintained for years in conformity with the laws of sobriety. We see nations cast off their drinking customs. We have trades and professions once having rules requiring drunkenness as a condition of membership remodelled after a better rule, and we have seen the rising generation formed into an army, engaged against the snares of intoxication. It would be impossible to hope for a reform in the laws if there were not a change in the manners of the people. Sir ALFRED quotes a common adage, but only to reprobate its abuse, namely, that we cannot make men moral by Act of Parliament. If it means that we cannot make a bad man good by legislation, it is true, but we may prevent the propagation of his example. If we cannot make him virtuous, we can at least hinder his gaining by facilitating the vices of others. The course of legislation has sometimes been to break down every barrier in the way of general demoralisation. To open a more easy path to the abettors of vice we have removed all obstacles in the way of multiplying low public-houses. We have destroyed the action of public opinion. We have placed a discretion in the hands of two magistrates, which they are likely to abuse, and we have made attempts to invoke the law not followed by conviction, liable to a penalty of £20. Thus we have seen decent houses drawn by their reckless competitors into dishonest trade, and their number increased beyond any possible demands of the people for the purposes of entertainment or refreshment. And at what cost has society suffered the habits of drunkenness to gain their present power? The CHIEF JUSTICE says that we get £400,000 revenue, but that we spend £280,000 in asylums, reformatories, and orphanage establishments. He tells us that there are 900 in the orphan schools of various kinds—that one half of the crimes are occasioned by drunkenness—and that madness has the same origin. He obtains from men in public positions—the governor of the gaol, Mr. REID; the police magistrate, Captain SCOTT; the superintendent of the Gladesville Lunatic Asylum, Dr. MANNING—the same report. These with one voice profess their belief that drunkenness is the chief spring from which all our social maladies flow, and that it is thus that the law itself is smitten with impotence, and that the penalties of offences are useless from their inadequacy and consequent repetition. Thus it is said that one person has been convicted 125, and several 50 times. The terrible effects of drunkenness were illustrated at the Supreme Court a few weeks ago. The weight of this crime falls often with dreadful severity on women; and Sir ALFRED has given some statistics, which show how often the law has to interfere to rescue them from starvation as well as violence. Indeed, the catalogue of griefs is vast and terrible. He might have cried out with VIRGIL:—

> Had a thousand mouths a thousand tongues,
> And throats of brass, inspired with iron lungs,
> I could not half these horrid crimes repeat;
> Or half the punishment those crimes have met.

Is it then the duty of society to stand still? Must it suffer the evil to grow—the slaughter of men to be renewed day by day? Is it the desire of the poor man himself? Sir ALFRED STEPHEN does not assert abstinence as a doctrine, but asks that the law should give the people in their own neighbourhoods a voice in the number of houses, and in their effective regulation. He expects that publicans themselves will wish the abatement of a system which makes lawful trade unprofitable, and impels men to submit to abuses which they abhor. It is not to be supposed that the publican the moment he enters on the business becomes depraved—that from henceforth he becomes indifferent to the welfare of his fellow men—that he wishes to see them henceforth his bond-slaves held in the chains of intemperance. Upright men of this calling see with regret its degradation; they detest the mean artifices of those who live on vice. Sir ALFRED STEPHEN asserts that the shepherd of the interior is regularly pillaged of his earnings by some of this class—that he returns to his master "as well shorn as his own sheep, and not wiser than they." He states "that naval officers have told him that in no seaport are seamen so suddenly overcome with drink, or so maddened by it as in this city."

It is to these evils that the public attention has been solemnly called by a colonist, the father of many sons, holding a position so commanding from his high intelligence and known philanthropy. Will our legislators listen to his voice?

THERE are people who are very clever in working queer problems. If you give them two factors they will find the third. That is a schoolboy achievement. To find the second and third factors, one only being given, is a matter of greater difficulty. It is possible to arrive at very definite conclusions from very meagre facts, as any judge of criminal cases knows. Also, hand to a geologist one of the many "medals of creation" which lie in the pathway of every pedestrian—and for the most part unnoticed—and he will, from that little thing, read to you a chapter from the world's natural history; he will conjure up before you one of the world's past cycles, and you shall be introduced to the then tenants of this sphere, and shall hear the tread of the quadruped and biped contemporaries of the little fossil organism as NOAH heard them, when, in solemn procession, two by two, according to the Dutch pictorialists, they gathered for shelter in the ark. The critical historian, from very slight figures and materials indeed, can infer with great general correctness, the social and political condition of a nation, at any period of its existence; just as a naturalist, versed in comparative anatomy, can build up the bony structure of any animal of which you will present to him a bone, and clothe it with flesh, and give the flesh its fitting tegument, and inform you how the creature proved its right to live. There are persons, too, who can read character in handwriting, and are sufficiently versed in morals to be able to say, under certain influences, what the course—probably the entire life-course—of the writer of this sentence or of that would be.

We have been wondering what would be the conclusions of any acute critical inquirers into human affairs, if the following fact were put before him:—"There was a State whose total income amounted to £661,929,000, of which £407,200,000 was the income of about two millions of persons of the upper and middle classes, and £254,729,000 the income, in the form of wages, of about seven and three-quarter millions of the working classes. These facts being so, please show us the state of society while this condition of things lasted, and what followed?" We fancy that most of the experts to whom this problem might be propounded would smile at its simplicity. Some would set to work and build their inferential solution upon a great foundation of figures; one instinctive glance would suffice with others. We imagine, however, whatever variety there might be in the elaboration of the social pictures that the same features would characterise them all. The broad conclusions drawn from these facts would be as follow:—There is apparent in this statement an extraordinary inequality in the distribution of wealth, and an enormous disproportion between the numbers of the rich and the poor. It is evident, also, that a large majority of the inhabitants were poor—poor not relatively, but positively. Since such an inequality is not consistent with the healthy vitality of a State, but rather with its corruption, we infer that it was not always so—that the seed of disease has spread, and that what we see is the result of gradually fostering influences. So great a majority would not consent to occupy the subordinate state into which they are forced, unless a great deal of force had been used; and it is fair to infer that this display of force acted detrimentally both ways—degrading those on whom it was exercised, and totally blinding those by whom it was exercised. The advantage gained was obliged to be maintained, and the spirit of hate which was born, spread, and deepened. Those millions who were down had little chance against their masters. The accumulation of wealth which was their only hope become less and less possible; for when such inequality exists the effect is that the rich become richer, and consequently that the poor become poorer. The capital of the country, or such part of it as is used as an advance for the expenses of production, being in the hands of a small number of persons in proportion to the whole population, its profits, accumulating from year to year, tend to make the rich richer when the principles of morality are ignored, and widen the distance between them and the poor. With increased poverty comes increased degradation and misery, and discontent. The basis on which the national edifice rests is rotten; self-reliance is lost to the people, who become the alms takers of the wealthy, and the finale of the affair, sooner or later, is revolution!

Well, these facts represent the present state of the inhabitants in England and Wales! And yet really very little is being done to reduce this sad dislocation of the social forces. For one who perceives the danger there are ten thousand who pursue their own amusement in cool indifference to it; and as many more who are totally ignorant of it. For one like Mr. GOSCHEN, who, having come face to face with pauperism in his capacity of President of the Poor Law Board, pronounces it "a terrible fact," there are ten thousand who, gathering up their purple robes as they sweep along the precincts of poverty, trust, as Lord GRANVILLE seems to do, in a happy go-lucky style, to the coming about of a better state of things, by some means or other. Mr. GOSCHEN'S view of the alarming increase is by no means too strong. What language can be too strong when used in relation to the appalling figures that have issued from the Poor Law Office, from which it appears that on any day of the year there are about a million men, women, and children in receipt of public relief, and known as paupers? For twenty years this army has never been composed of less than eight hundred thousand individuals. It would be an under estimate to compute the number of persons who are obliged to seek public relief at some period of the year at double that of the paupers on any given day. Estimating those who are dependent on private charity at several hundred thousand, we are brought to the conclusion that England supports as paupers not less than one-twentieth of her population. But what of that large class who live in poverty so great as to be always on the verge of pauperism? They are computed to form a tenth of the population. It seems no exaggeration to conclude that not less than one quarter of the people of England are, at some period of their lives, dependent for subsistence upon public or private charity. Pauperism proper has been costing England the annual average sum of £5,831,000, during the last twenty years, which would have kept over one hundred and twelve thousand men at work at a wage of one pound a week each man; and the misery of it is that the money has been drawn from the capital—the wage fund of the country—and has only added to the mischief. Pauperism has increased at the rate of 30,000 a year in London only, Mr. GOSCHEN says. The solution of the issue of this state of things is of interest not to England alone, but to all civilised nations alike. The mass of people are assuming a condition that is discreditable to the principles upon which modern society is organised—but the vice and ignorance, and moral effects, which are the concomitants of such a condition, are not confined in their operation to the limits of the country in which they have their origin. The subject certainly concerns ourselves, and we shall take the opportunity of returning to it shortly.

NEW SOUTH WALES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY

THE ELECTORATE OF CARCOAR.—We believe the Hon. Postmaster-General, Mr. Egan, will be nominated for the above electorate, and Mr. Lynch, the only candidate, will resign his candidature, so that it is probable Mr. Egan will be returned to-day unopposed.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Admiral Hornby and the captains and senior officers of the Flying Squadron were entertained by his Excellency and the Countess of Belmore, at a ball at Government House, last night, at which a very large number of other guests were present—members of some of the principal residents of Sydney and its immediate vicinity. The réunion was one of a private character. Dancing commenced at about half-past 9 o'clock, and was kept up with unabated spirit till the night was far advanced.

VISIT TO THE UNIVERSITY.—Yesterday afternoon Admiral Hornby, Captain Herbert, Captain Bythesea, and several naval officers attached to the Flying Squadron, paid a visit to the Sydney University, where they were received by the Chancellor (Mr. Edward Deas Thomson, C.B.), Professor Badham, and some of the subordinate officers of that institution. Admiral Hornby and his friends expressed themselves much pleased with the entire building, and especially the great hall and library. The distinguished visitors appeared to be greatly struck with the magnificent view of the city from the eastern terrace, as they passed from the northern portion of the building to the southern range. Before they left, Admiral Hornby and his friends visited the museum and the laboratory.

THE PASTORAL DISTRICT OF THE LACHLAN.—We are informed that Messrs. W. Allan and T. Hammond and others, gentlemen interested in the Lachlan district, obtained an interview with the Minister for Lands yesterday morning, to urge the immediate appointment of a Commissioner of Crown Lands, in succession to Mr. Bedham, who has retired on a superannuation. The gentlemen in question were informed that Mr. Futter, at present in the Gwydir district, had already been appointed to the office, and that no delay should take place in his assuming his charge. It is proposed to remove the Commissioner's quarters from Binalong to Young.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS.—The scrutiny of the ballot for the election of city auditors was made yesterday morning, when Messrs. T. M. Slattery and W. C. Hayes were declared to be duly elected. The following are the numbers polled for each candidate respectively:—Slattery, 667; W. C. Hayes, 609; G. L. Carter, 542; Magney, 460; Deane, 427; Carroll, 384; Baker, 289; Sim, 258; M. C. Hayes, 86; G. J. Carter, 18; W. Carter, 15; W. Hayes, 13; H. Carter, 11.

FIRE IN KING-STREET.—Yesterday afternoon, between half-past 4 and 5, an alarm of fire was given at 75, King-street, the establishment of Mr. Morris Menser, hatter. It is believed to have originated from a gas stove in the shop used for heating irons for blocking hats, and such like purposes. A curtain of the window near the stove became accidentally ignited in the momentary absence of the proprietor, who on discovering it attempted in vain to extinguish the flames. Several hat-boxes unfortunately took fire before the flames could be got under, and a considerable amount of property would have doubtless been destroyed but for the laudable exertions of several neighbours, and some seamen belonging to the squadron, who were fortunately in the vicinity at the time of the mischance. A seaman named Griffiths, of H. M. S. Liffey, is mentioned as having particularly distinguished himself. Mr. Camb and some members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, with Mr. Bown and the Insurance Brigade, were also promptly on the spot, ready and willing to give their assistance, but the danger was happily over before they arrived.

DROWNING OF DR. HAWKINS.—The *Grafton Observer* reports that an inquest was held at the Lawrence Hotel, Lawrence, on Thursday last, before the Coroner, and a jury of six, touching the death of Anthony William Hawkins, surgeon, who was drowned by the foundering of a boat on Tuesday, the 7th. The following is an abstract of the evidence given on the inquest:—Samuel Davison deposed that the deceased had recently arrived from England, and had been practising his profession at Lawrence for the last two months; that he was a native of Dublin, and twenty-three years of age. On Tuesday afternoon witness with his brother, John Devere, and deceased went out on the river for a sail in an eight-ton boat, the boat had about two tons of stone ballast in her, which was sufficient in ordinary weather, but would require an additional ton in a strong wind. There was a good north-easter blowing at the time, and when passing under Bluff Point, the boat had very little way upon her; upon passing the point a squall caught her, suddenly causing her to heel over, fill with water, and go down in about two or three seconds. Devere was steering, the deceased was at the jib and staysail sheets, I had hold of the main sheets, which were instantly let go. We were all thrown into the water which is 72 feet deep at that place, as the boat sank the deceased went up the rigging, I afterwards saw him in the water swimming and thought he was all right; Devere supported me in the water until we were picked up by Thomas Kidd's boat. I was brought home insensible and should have been drowned but for Devere's assistance. Gerard O'Connor and senior-constable Lovell deposed to finding the body a short distance below were the boat sank on Thursday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidentally drowned, and exonerated the crew of the boat from any blame whatever. Much credit is due to John Devere for the presence of mind exhibited by him in saving Mr. S. Davison, and placing the only assistance possible in the hands of deceased, who might have been saved had he kept calm and collected. Devere has saved two or three other persons from drowning in the river, on one occasion at the Heads having supported a man for four hours in the water.

CONFERENCE ON TEMPERANCE REFORM AND THE LICENSING SYSTEM.—A conference on these subjects was held yesterday, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, at which ministers of religion, members of the Legislative Houses and others were invited to attend. Papers were read by the Rev. Dr. Steel on "The Place of the Temperance question in Politics," and by the Rev. J. H. Fletcher, President of the Wesleyan College, Parramatta River, "On the Permissive Bill, and the rights of the people." After the papers, a conference was held, and a number of resolutions proposed. Among the gentlemen present were Revs. Canons Stephen and Vidal the Rev. Dr. Steel, Revs. Messrs. Rogers, Barnier, Moreton, Piddington, Kelynack, T. Johnson, Pillars, Forsaith, W. Thompson, Vanderkiste, R. Robinson, Gainford, Paterson, Sunderland, Fletcher, Roseby, Burdett, Fox, and Webb; Messrs. Bowmaker and Robins, city missionaries; Drs. a'Beckett and Charles, and Mr. G. Lucas. The chair was occupied by Dr. a'Beckett, who introduced the business by reading the advertisement, and by some statements on the subjects of the conference. Dr. Steel then read his paper, which treated the subject of the ratepayers in any district of the colony having in its power, by a majority, to grant or refuse licenses to publicans, and that, like other social reforms, it was deserving of the support of all. So that the measure might get the support in the Legislature that it deserved, it was for the people to see that they had a promise from the candidates who put themselves forward as their representatives, as to the support they would give to the reforming of the licensing system. He was surprised to see that the matter had not been more actively brought under the notice of the candidates during the late election. He saw that in Newcastle two members had been returned who had promised the electors to give their support to the reform required. The first resolution, as follows, was moved by the Rev. Mr. Kelynack, and seconded by the Rev. Canon Stephen:—"That, in the opinion of this conference, in consequence of the prevalent intemperance and its disastrous results, and the present earnest wish of large numbers of all classes of the people, the time has arrived for a wise, effective, and prompt reform of the laws authorising and controlling the liquor traffic." The Rev. Mr. Kelynack, the mover, spoke at some length on the paper read by Dr. Steel. He dwelt on the evils of the present licensing system which had come under his observation. He believed they would find few persons in the Parliament House who would be bold enough to take up the question, from the fear that it might damage their political life. The Rev. Canon Stephen, after mentioning that his Honor the Chief Justice had been unable to attend from the pressure of official duties, was also of opinion that questions should be put to candidates as to their advocacy or otherwise of a permissive clause. The Rev. Mr. Fletcher then read his paper, which, like that preceding, was listened to throughout with marked attention. He spoke of some remarks of Mr. Wilfred Lawson, made in the mother country, in reference to the provisions of a permissive bill. That speaker had affirmed that the power of licensing public-houses rested with the inhabitants in their neighbourhood. The introduction of a permissive bill should be deliberate and gradual, so that it might receive any alterations which might be thought necessary before it was carried into effect. If the electors of East Sydney showed by their majority that they were for public-houses, they would have them, and if the inhabitants of West Sydney by their majority declined to vote for the establishment of a public-house, they would have the power to prevent the addition. The measure might be confined to Sydney or otherwise, just as it was desired. As a Christian minister, he would earnestly pray for the change. Mr. Gainford, as Mr. Fletcher had to leave, had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to him. The Rev. Mr. Barnier moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Fletcher for his highly interesting and instructive paper. The Rev. Mr. Forsaith had great pleasure in seconding the motion. He would couple it with a request that the paper should be given up for publication. The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. A discussion then ensued on the first paper, that read by Dr. Steel. Mr. D'Alquen said that it might be interesting to them to know that he had at home assisted Dr. Lankester in making analyses, and he would have great pleasure at any time to give the association results of examinations of liquors obtained from certain publicans which he could name, to show the manner in which they were adulterated. The Rev. Mr. Forsaith was of opinion that the suggestion of Mr. D'Alquen was worthy of consideration. By analyses they would be able to bring those publicans to book who sold adulterated liquors, and he trusted all would be vigilant and bring them to punishment. A discussion then took place on the question of what had been done by the Association for the Suppression of Intemperance to place their objects before the candidates who had put up to represent their interests. The Rev. Mr. Robinson, honorary secretary of the association, intimated that steps had been taken to ascertain the feeling of the representatives, and that three persons had promised to support them. He had written questions embracing the objects of the association, and placed them in the hands of gentlemen for delivery to the chief officers of the temperance branches throughout the colony to lay before candidates. Mr. Lucas was asked by a gentleman present why he had not asked the candidates in Sydney whether they would vote in favour of the Permissive Bill. Mr. Lucas said that he endeavoured to do so at the hustings, but was not allowed to go up. He understood that the reply he would have got was that the candidates would not get one voter from the Temperance ranks, and that they would stand a chance of losing the support of the publicans. Mr. Bowmaker, city missionary, and the Rev. Canon Stephen, spoke on the subject, and the latter trusted that if they had been a little behind in impressing the reform proposed in the present election, they would endeavour on the next election, to impress the necessity for its advocacy on the members of the future Parliaments. The Rev. Mr. Johnson moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Steel for his valuable paper, coupled with a request that it would be handed over to the Council for publication. The Rev. Mr. Gainford seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Piddington, the meeting was at 1 o'clock adjourned to half-past two o'clock, then to consider Mr. Fletcher's paper. In the afternoon the chair was taken by the Rev. T. Johnson. The following resolution relative to Mr. Fletcher's paper was moved by the Rev. T. Gainford, and seconded by the Rev. W. Piddington:—"That it is the opinion of the conference that the Permissive Bill referred to in the paper just read, is worthy of our support as a wise and constitutional measure, and that any law introduced into the new Legislative Assembly, affecting the licensing system, will not meet our wishes unless it contains the permissive principle, empowering the people in their districts to prohibit the traffic, whenever two-thirds of the voters desire it." The third resolution was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Forsaith and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Vanderkiste:—"That with a view to promote the ultimate object of the Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance, it is desirable that the council should take measures as soon as may be convenient after the meeting of Parliament, to have introduced for discussion a resolution or resolutions embodying those principles. Firstly, that the present law for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating drinks is the source of many evils, and imperatively demands alteration and amendment. Secondly, that it is expedient and would meet the wishes of a large proportion of the population of the colony, that the amended law should contain a clause empowering two thirds of the ratepayers or electors in any defined district to veto the establishment of places for the common sale of intoxicating liquors." The motion having been supported by the Rev. T. Roseby, was put to the meeting and carried. Votes of thanks having been accorded to Dr. a'Beckett and the Rev. T. Johnson for their services in the chair, the Conference came to a close.

WILLIAM-STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The "exhibition" at this school, yesterday, was very pleasing and interesting. The rooms were tastefully decorated with magnolias, hydrangeas, gladioli, and other beautiful flowers, interwoven with foliage. The scholars were neatly and prettily clad, and looked bright and happy. They conducted themselves with the strictest decorum, and acquitted themselves admirably. The visitors were so numerous, that many were unable to obtain admittance. There are on the roll of this school 290 boys, 240 girls, and 380 infants, and of these 910 there is a daily average attendance of 670. The Head Master is Mr. Sloman, who is assisted by Messrs. M'Combe and Plummer. The girls are taught by Miss Finigan, assisted by Miss Galbraith and Miss Taylor; and the infant school teacher is Miss Higgins, who is assisted by Miss Roberts. Mrs. M'Cann is instructress in needlework. The drawing is generally taught by the teachers, but the school is also periodically visited by Mr. Fowles. Many of the specimens of needlework, both plain and fancy, were deservedly admired, and the whole exhibition was a proof that the teachers are earnest in the performance of their important and varied duties. There was some good singing (of which Mr. Chislett is the teacher) and a number of readings, more or less meritorious, but all showing that the art of reading is regarded as of consequence. Upwards of a hundred very nice books, provided by the teachers, were presented to boys and girls who had distinguished themselves during the year. Just before the close of the proceedings, one of the boys, on behalf of himself and his fellows, presented Mr. Sloman with four large volumes of Chambers's Information, and immediately afterwards a number of the girls presented to Miss Finigan an affectionate address engrossed on vellum, and a beautiful gold necklet and pendant. Both presents were suitably acknowledged. The children then sang the National Anthem and gave cheers for the Queen, the Council of Education, and the teachers of the school.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL.—A large company was present last evening, by invitation, at Mr. Cane's schoolroom, Stanley-street, on the occasion of the half-yearly recitations by the pupils. The Right Worshipful the Mayor occupied the chair. A very appropriate prologue, written for the occasion, was delivered by Master Roberts. The recitations, entitled respectively "Alfred," "The Little Sentinel," "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," and "The Rendezvous," were very cleverly delivered by Masters Roberts, Austin, Joseph, Hart, Jennings, A. Moore, F. Moore, E. Moore, Harman, Cazneau, M'Cure, Marsh, Humphreys, Cargo, Norris, Tomlinson, Edgely, T. Brown, Young, Fox, Vanhekeren, and Oliff. Votes of thanks were accorded to the performers, the master, and the chairman. The soiree concluded about half-past 10 o'clock.

WE are requested to direct attention to J. G. Cohen's sale of black juice, at the Argyle Bond, at 11 o'clock. The manufacturers of tobacco are requested not to lose this favourable opportunity. At a quarter-past 11 o'clock, stock-in-trade of Mr. B. Lee, Lower George-street, crockery, &c.—ADV.

GENERAL Drapery, Clothing Underclothing, and Gold Watches, for auction, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, jewellers, and others to their unreserved sale of the above, to take place at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock prompt.—ADV.

INTEMPERANCE AND THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

The following is the Address, delivered by his Honor the Chief Justice (Sir Alfred Stephen), at the Masonic Hall, at the request of several Temperance Societies, on Saturday evening last, on the subject, "Drunkenness and its Effects, some of its Causes, and the duty of applying a Remedy."

His Excellency the Earl of Belmore presided over the meeting.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said:—

At the request of friends, members of Temperance Societies, and others, who have done me the honour of supposing that my services may be useful—I am here to deliver an Address on the subject of Drunkenness; its extent and consequences, some of the causes which induce or encourage it, and the remedies that would seem the most practicable, for diminishing if not suppressing the gigantic evil. I can scarcely hope to say anything that shall be new, on topics which have occupied the thoughts of so many earnest men, divines, philanthropists, and legislators, and have, during nearly half a century, formed the theme of so many eloquent and stirring appeals. Nor would it be possible for any man, however gifted, to do full justice to these topics within the limits of a single lecture. Some of them can only be lightly touched upon; and by me, I fear, with no experience in such compositions, and with little time at my disposal, they will be dealt with most imperfectly. I could nevertheless not decline the task; for there is no subject on which I feel more deeply,—none, with which my position has long made me so familiar,—none more interesting to humanity, or more important in every aspect, social, economical, or moral, to the community in which we live. Some persons, at least, this address haply may influence; if only to reflect seriously, perhaps for the first time, on things which so deeply concern us—our fellow men, ourselves, and our children. They may thence be induced, by a deep and abiding sense of duty, to join heart and hand the workers in this cause. Such is the hope that brings me here, and that sustains me this evening. I indeed feel, that the matters which we are met to discuss are vital; are those of life and death. Drunkenness is the monster, well may we so call it, that is yearly and daily sending its victims among us,—our neighbours and friends, and in many sad instances our relatives,—to the hospitals and gaols, the poor-houses and lunatic asylums, with which the land is studded; that consigns thousands, men, women, and helpless children,—these last the offspring of drunkards—to lives lingering and wretched, or to a premature and unhallowed grave. The fell destroyer knows no pity, spares no sex, no age, no station. Vice and crime, poverty and disease, waste and idleness, follow his footsteps, and mark his desolating career. And for all this, or much of this, let none of us think that we are wholly irresponsible. Our brother's blood cries to us from the ground! If we are not all legislators, most of us can, more or less, influence those who are. If we do not ourselves drink to intoxication, we can discountenance and shun all who do. We can avoid placing in prominent positions, sending to our halls of legislation, or retaining in their posts as magistrates or civil servants, still more appointing to such trusts, those who are habitual inebriates. In places which I shall not indicate more distinctly, the bottle might be less freely resorted to. Example spreads, and is never without influence for good or for evil. The uneducated and unreflecting, hearing or seeing what they do, are tempted to believe that drunkenness is as common among what they conceive to be the higher classes, as it is among too many of their own grade.

Passing by such considerations, one thing, at least, every man in New South Wales can do. He can look around, and observe what the excessive use of stimulating drinks is accomplishing for us; and, perceiving and feeling this, can devote if not all his energies, yet some of that spare time, which more or less all can command,—to the devising or carrying out of a remedy. He may not feel called on to associate himself with any Temperance Society, or gird himself against the enemy under any known banner. Total Abstainers may be deemed enthusiasts, and those who denounce only spirit drinking, inconsistent; or both systems be thought irrational, and visionary. But, with the new convictions which will have dawned upon him, he will cease to consider either a fitting subject for banter, and stupid or idle jokes. Roused by the tremendous facts before him, he will no longer dare to fold his arms in apathy. He will anxiously inquire, to what unhappy source it is that we owe, or chiefly owe, the drinking habits,—and finally the intoxication—from which comes such wide-spread ruin? Possibly, and assuredly if a legislator, with the added responsibility of that position, he will then direct his attention to the gin palaces, and other haunts of the drunkard; with their adjacent dancing saloons and billiard tables, and other allurements, that attract the casual passenger, equally with the dissipated, and the worthless and idle. The low pot-house, indeed, and the unlicensed shanty, may well claim their share in effecting the work of destruction. But here, the first in rank among them, stands the more seductive structure. Let him who sees the brilliant lights within, and hears the sounds of revelry, as the fatal cup circulates, reflect on the effect and the end of those things;—on the hard earnings there squandered, the wives and children impoverished, the crimes there conceived or stimulated, the health and constitutions undermined, the homes made desolate, the sottishness and brutality there engendered. And, if he wonders at the infatuation which leads men and women, born for higher pursuits and nobler destinies, there to barter away for maddening drink character, and comfort, and peace, he will marvel more at that greater infatuation, which suffers such places to exist, without limit or supervision, and almost without control, not for refreshment, or because they are for any other purpose legitimately required, but at the discretion and the will, and simply for the profit, of any man who may choose to erect them. Disturbed by such thoughts, the inquirer beholds no longer a palace: it has become a whited sepulchre. Rottenness and dead men's bones are there; and the sounds which alone meet his ear, are the unavailing bitter cry of the widow and the orphan.

My friends, the feeling and the persuasion under which I speak are the result of no asceticism. No heart sympathises more with joyousness, or with the amusements and ordinary pleasures of men, than my own. But drunkenness is not enjoyment; and it is too frightful a thing to be lightly dealt with. Above thirty years of observation, and of judicial experience, have supplied me with appalling facts, which are written indelibly on my memory; and they tell me, that the evils and the misery flowing from intoxication, from the tippling habits which first induce it, and finally render it habitual, are such as to defy exaggeration. I believe those habits to prevail extensively, especially in our inland towns; and I know this drunkenness to be everywhere the fruitful parent of disorder, and of crime. I am therefore here, to bear solemn witness against it; and to denounce all who directly or indirectly encourage it, as enemies to their country and their kind. If we measure offences, by the extent of the mischiefs which they inflict, not merely on the immediate sufferer, but indirectly on society, then drunkenness is the worst of crimes. In two respects, it is certainly more dangerous than any crime. After habitual indulgence, it is rarely abandoned or restrainable; and neither change of circumstances, nor age, diminishes the fatal propensity. For other crimes or vices, moreover, opportunity is often wanting; but for this, a paternal Legislature offers one at every corner, and almost at every third door. The unhappy victim may deeply lament, may even loathe, the disposition to drink, against which possibly he struggles; but the temptation is too great—the craving is irresistible. An habitual drunkard, too, though thus almost irreclaimable, daily exhibiting himself to the scoffs, the alarm, or the pity, of his neighbours and former friends,—perhaps a brutal tyrant at home, a quarrelsome idiot abroad, in any event dissipating his means, and neglecting all the duties that he owes to his family, and to the State,—is not dealt with as other dangerous men are. Lunatics may be sent to an asylum, and thieves by habit and repute be taken in charge by the police. But for an habitual drunkard, or those dependent on him, no similar protection is provided. There is no such person, indeed, as yet known to the law. Largely contributing to the revenue, one who drinks so frequently and so much is evidently a public benefactor. He is therefore allowed to continue drinking, until he has drunk away all that he possessed. When this is exhausted, the Government returns him the taxes which he has paid, by maintaining him for the rest of his life in the poorhouse, or should he have died in the drinking process, his orphan children, and perhaps his widow also.

Thus, there is exposed to us another phase of the drunkenness evil. The State derives a revenue from our drinking habits, in the shape of taxes on spirits, and for licenses to sell them, amounting (in round numbers) to about £418,000 per annum. A monstrous sum for such a population! Deducting the cost of collection, this gives a clear income probably of £400,000 or thereabouts. On the other hand, we pay every year for our gaols, police magistrates, constables, and criminal courts, and for prosecutions in them, no less a sum than £280,000; or, including reformatories, asylums for destitute persons, lunatics, and orphan children, fully £354,000. To this we must add the sums expended yearly, in building or repairing the several structures. If the larger portion of this expenditure be due, as we shall presently see that it is, to drunkenness,—to the existence of those very habits, which so large a drinking revenue implies,—our Government certainly gains not much by them in merely a pecuniary view. But how much does the country suffer, in the profitless outlay, and in consequences which no money can compensate.

I do not at present inquire, what proportion of this tippling and drunkenness is traceable, demonstrably, to a defective licensing system, or how far it might be checked by other alterations, in the laws affecting drunkards. My immediate object is, to exhibit the extent of the evil and its results; respecting which I have already spoken. But is there no exaggeration, some of you may ask, in the statement implied in this address, as to instances of intoxication among the better educated? those who move, or, when living, were accustomed to move, in the higher grades of society. The more refined among this audience, members of the upper classes, will naturally suppose—from the cases with which alone newspapers make us acquainted,—that drunkenness is confined exclusively, or nearly so, to the labouring members of the community; to stablemen, sailors, and navvies, shepherds, inferior servants, and artisans, or women of the lowest order. Alas, it is not so. How many children are there, whose recollections of a parent, occupying, or once occupying, a respectable position in life, are only those of his daily inebriety. How many wives, estimable and delicate women, have had to endure for years the sottish habits, and coarse if not brutal usage, of an habitually intoxicated husband. In some cases, poverty is added to her hard lot, the result of his neglect and improvidence; in all, there is the legacy of his wretched example. Can we recall no instance, where the picture is reversed, and drunkenness has driven a husband, once thriving and happy, from his home;—his household gods shivered on the hearth! How many parents are there, who mourn over the hopes of years blasted, in the loss of a son from the same accursed cause. Nor is it always in such cases death, or disease, that has struck the blow; but a fate, the slow result of dissipated habits, worse by far than death. At this hour, how many are there among us in the liberal professions, surveyors, medical men, attorneys, teachers of youth, addicted to intoxication. Not long ago, one of these was discharged by me from a gaol, where he had been sent while under a fit of delirium tremens, during which he nearly killed his wife, after attempting to burn down his house. Now here is an educated and able man; and he told me, that such is his infatuation for drink, when once he takes a glass, that he could not restrain himself. On previous occasions, he had suffered similarly from delirium, and had attempted suicide. Yet there he is at large, as others like him are; the law being powerless to interfere. I mention such cases with little scruple, for each is but a type of many; and there is scarcely one circuit district, from which a similar example might not be selected. In the same month, I received a letter from a widow lady in England, soliciting information respecting her son, who is in the Gladesville Lunatic Asylum. He is still a young man; and, when I knew him, was a fine gentlemanly looking fellow. Drunkenness, persisted in for years, has made him a hopeless idiot; and there he lies, for ever removed from all who once loved, and from her who now mourns over him. The solitary glass of spirits here began, but it was the drinking habit, with its irresistible craving, that completed this ruin. It is so in every case. One of the most gifted of our young colonists, well known in his profession and beyond it, declared shortly before his death to a friend, that he found this craving in his own case utterly beyond control. And so he drank and died. How many more have sunk, oppressed by the same feeling; as if, the fatal habit once acquired, the descent once made, the step had no recall, and all hope was left behind. A few days only after writing to Gladesville, I was waited on by a woman of respectable appearance, a widow, whose story I shall here venture to introduce. She was evidently deranged—but all that she said touching her husband was sensible, and she gave me his last letter to her, written from the Infirmary on his death-bed. It appears that they and their children lived happily together until he took to drinking. The usual consequences ensued. In his drunken fits he treated her and them scandalously; earned nothing at his trade (he was a carpenter), and she at last was compelled to leave him. He then continued his drunken course, and in a couple of years was taken to the hospital; utterly destitute, and so reduced by disease as scarcely to be recognisable. In this state, he wrote the letter just mentioned, full of affecting expressions of contrition, and entreating his wife to come and bring the children to see him, that he might feel he was forgiven. She went; and the shock was too great for her. He died the day following, and her mind gave way. Here, then, are two other instances—the one of lunacy, and the other of death, both springing from the same prolific source.

Many, very many, similar cases could be given by me; for my life seems, in the retrospect, to furnish but one long record of such sorrows. There are seven circuit towns in the colony, with Courts having half-yearly sittings, or more; the District Court Judges, as well as those of the Supreme Court, presiding there. And, including both Courts, there are eight and sometimes ten Criminal Sessions, yearly, in this metropolis. To these several Courts, the commitments annually average above 1100. In 1867, (I have not the returns for last year,) the number was 1180; or, of convictions, 702. The exact proportion of these, whose offences of various dyes are connected with drunkenness, directly or indirectly, I do not profess to be able to state. But, judging by my own experience, it must be very great; the far larger number certainly. Some probable estimate may be formed from the fact, that in 1867 no less than 5700 persons were apprehended in the colony for this specific offence. Speaking only of cases tried by myself, I should say that the proportion is fully three out of four; and at some sittings, where I have taken special notice of the fact, nearly every one has been traceable to drunkenness. The more savage and brutal almost always spring from it. On my recent circuit, two men, shepherds, sat up half the night spirit drinking; the wife of one of them, poor creature, earnestly entreating them to desist. For this interference, she was cruelly beaten. The men quarrelled, and she fled to a neighbour's hut. On her return home at daylight, she found her husband dead on the floor; his skull fractured, and with stabs in eleven places on his body. The drunken perpetrator of the deed was convicted; his unhappy wife at the door of the Court, with two of her infant children. These are all thrown on the world for bread. The widow of his victim has children also; and to them, or to charity, they must look for support. These are among the ordinary, I may say the inevitable results, of drunken frenzy; and cases of the kind are common. The outside public hears of the crime only; nothing of the remoter consequences. But, if we reflect on all the wretchedness, enduring for long years, that one such crime—nay, that almost every convicted crime,—inflicts on the helpless and the innocent, the immediate injury sinks into insignificance. Multiply the one instance by half only of the annual eleven hundred and eighty, or seven hundred and two, and consider the aggregate amount of human misery, revealed by a few years' experience in our criminal courts. The result will be but a portion of the price paid for dram-drinking. One of my own first cases was that of a wife, shot dead by her drunken husband—possibly not by design, but certainly drunkenness being the immediate cause. And there is a recent most painful instance, as yet mysterious and uninvestigated, of a similar catastrophe. My first murder case was that of two men, who committed their crime in order to procure the means of drunkenness. I have tried a squatter, a gentleman by birth and education, for shooting the friend who had given him a home, hoping to reclaim him from long-continued drunken habits. In a paroxysm of delirium, aptly termed by the witnesses *the horrors*, this sheltered guest mistook his benefactor for a robber, and fired at and wounded him accordingly. A mother has been convicted before me, of inducing the death of her wretched offspring, by indulgence in spirituous liquors to such an extent as to poison the food provided by nature for it, and thus cause it to waste away its little life, until it died a skeleton. In another case, a woman, in drunken ferocity, threw her infant to the earth, killing it on the spot. She had often been seen to beat the child, and known to leave it for many hours without food. Yet this fiend in human form, when sober, was said to be kind and well disposed. One man now lies in gaol, under a second conviction before myself, after an interval of some years, for wounding while in mad intoxication; who, when not under the influence of drink, is I believe a respectable and quiet person. And here again the criminal is not the severest sufferer. His wife's health has been utterly prostrated by the blow; although, frequently a petitioner for his release, she trusts apparently to a day of reunion—clinging still to hope deferred. I shall pursue the catalogue no further. Of some cases, the details are too horrible for relation in this place. Of others, it is enough to say that they comprise almost every crime, against property and life, of injuries to the person and against society, of which the lowest and worst natures are capable. And I repeat, that for these crimes and the evils induced by them, the community is mainly indebted to drunkenness, and the causes (whatever those may be) that lead to drunkenness.

I have returns from the Darlinghurst gaol, furnished to me by its excellent governor, with some observations by him on them, which legislators may well study; and those who deride attempts at reform in such matters, the temperance movement and its cause, may ponder over and digest at their leisure. On the first day of November last, there were in that gaol 634 prisoners; of whom 194 are entered as confined for drunkenness, or offences immediately connected with it. During the ten months, 3600 persons—I reject here fractions over a hundred—were committed; and of these, above 1300 were specifically for drunkenness, 660 being women. Thirteen hundred convictions for drunkenness in ten months, in Sydney alone! What must be the number of people drinking to excess, when so many are apprehended by the police, and punished by committal to prison! Mr. Read observes, "Although the number confined for drunkenness (comparatively) may seem small, it must be borne in mind that nearly all cases of assault, riotous conduct, and vagrancy, as well as many other misdemeanours, and petty cases of larceny, are in reality cases of drunkenness. There are also grave crimes occasioned directly by drink; such as crimes committed on the sea, where spirit casks have been broached. Numbers of instances of cattle stealing may be mentioned, and bushranging; where the offence is committed, with the view of raising funds for drink. There are numerous other cases, in which the individual has been impelled to the crime, directly or indirectly, by drink, or drinking habits. The almost invariable answer from a prisoner, as to how he got into gaol, is that it was through drink. In estimating the number of those now in gaol, who owe their incarceration to drunkenness, I think myself not over the mark when I say nine-tenths of the 634. At least 90 per cent of ruined women are brought to their degraded position, their chances of reformation barred, and every idea of good drowned in them, by drink." Mr. Read then gives a list of twelve persons by name, who are among the most frequent of his drunken inmates, all of whose offences, numerous as they are, have arisen from intoxication. One of these unhappy persons, he says, "would have been a respectable dealer were it not for drunkenness. In nearly every case he has been under treatment for *delirium tremens*, and frequently on the verge of death." Another (says Mr. Read, naming him) is "now so emaciated that he cannot follow his trade. It would have been fortunate for him had he received a long sentence." Of a third, he observes, "This woman must have had an astonishing constitution to survive the array of sentences against her. She was once a very intelligent and cleanly servant." The unfortunate creature, it appears, has been sent to gaol 101 times; generally for short terms, but frequently three and six months, and once for twelve months. The man secondly mentioned has been sent there 131 times. But, unhappily for himself, every period being a short one, there has been no opportunity for amendment; and so, after a brief release, he has again given way to the temptation everywhere besetting him, been brought back guilty of rioting, assault, indecent or other disorderly conduct, or simple drunkenness, and again consigned to a cell—to be again let loose on the public, and (I might add) on himself, for a like repetition. One of the twelve, a woman, has been committed 124 times. Five others above 50 times each. A third of the entire number, I regret to say, are natives of the colony. The others, comprising the worst cases, are from the United Kingdom.

On this melancholy exposure to the view, simply represented, and without colouring, of things daily occurring among us, and at our doors, yet hitherto little heeded except by a few, and by all suffered to continue without attempt at redress, I shall offer one suggestion. Of what use are these humiliating, these ever-recurring incarcerations? In my humble judgment, they are worse than useless. Punishment for offences should never be resorted to except when shown to be necessary; but, when resorted to, it should be sufficiently deterrent to be in all human probability effective. And, for this reason, I have rarely faith in short periods of imprisonment. For crimes of violence, especially, and for offences of whatever class often repeated by the same individual, they are out of place. Such sentences are not in the end mercy to the offender, as long experience has shown me; and they are injurious to the community, because they do not in the least reclaim the individual, while they hold out no adequate terrors or warning, to others liable similarly to offend. Of what avail is it, time after time, to imprison for seven days or thirty, (the former being the ordinary term,) an habitual drunkard? What you want, and he himself wants, and eventually would thank you for, is the opportunity, the time and means, to reform; to escape from an oppression, of which he knows that he is the *slave*, but which he has neither the physical nor moral strength to resist. And for this is required, not a gaol, but a sanatorium; a *Hospital for Inebriates.* Every one, twice convicted within six months of drunkenness, or twice within the same period seen intoxicated in the streets, although not apprehended by a constable, or who shall by repute in his neighbourhood be an habitual drunkard, or be shown to be wasting his means by tippling, to the injury of his family, should be sent to such an institution, there to be cured of his malady, and restored eventually to society a useful member of it, instead of continuing its pest and scourge. Women, of course, would be similarly dealt with. There are wives, who spend their own or their husband's earnings in drink, to the ruin of their helpless children, and themselves—and yet, for such cases, there is at present no restraining law. In America there are hospitals of the kind mentioned, but for voluntary inmates only; and in Scotland, by a recent law, inebriates may at their own request be received into a lunatic asylum. The one here suggested would rest, you perceive, on a different principle; and I am satisfied that the two principles could not be combined. I feel persuaded also, that in these colonies many causes would operate, probably not existing in New York or Boston, to render the system of voluntary surrender a failure. If we cannot immediately establish such a house of refuge, we could at least abandon the system of petty sentences; make drunkenness, and gross tippling when habitual, effectively punishable; and in such a manner, that we may reasonably hope thereby to deter others, men and women, and at the same time benefit, by reclaiming the offender.

My Lord,—and Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have now shown what drunkenness is, and what are its effects, as disclosed in our criminal Courts and gaols. And you must remember, as to Darlinghurst, that, although the largest of them, it is but one of nine or ten gaols; each having its complement of crime and woe. Pass we now to the noblest of our public charities, the *Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum.* The officers of that institution have sent me a return, extending over the last as well as the present year, of applications for admission during that period. These are 280 in number, and represent about 400 children. Of the whole, above one-half are believed to be cases of destitution, arising more or less from drunkenness—the drunkenness of the parents, or one of them. The exact truth in such cases, where the application comes from various sources, is always difficult of ascertainment; but care is taken to learn all necessary particulars, and I have no doubt that the above estimate may be relied on. In 33 instances, drunkenness was the specific and only cause stated. In 16 the ground of application is, that one of the parents is in prison; and we have already seen to what extent drunkenness is the inducing cause there. In no less than 112 cases the assigned cause is desertion by the parents, 25 being by mothers and 87 by fathers. But the desertion itself, in nearly every instance, is attributable (it has been found) more or less to drink, and the habits resulting from drink. Now, there are about 800 children in this asylum. We will assume that less than half that number, say 300 only—although the proportion is believed to be much higher—owe their destitute position, their isolation in the world, and loss of home, to the stated cause. What a reflection is this for the philanthropist and the patriot! Think of the scenes which these poor castaways must have witnessed, the privations they must have undergone, the hard thoughts kindled in their young minds, the lessons of vice too, probably taught them, before the beneficent hand of charity interposed, and ministered to their wants. And then the *Parramatta Schools*, with their unhappy orphans—above 500 of them. How many of these, do you suppose, or rather do we not know, may trace to drunkenness the deaths, which at length, for their sakes little to be regretted, have sent the poor outcasts there! Consider what a mass of past wretchedness all this implies; for there is no suffering greater, than that which the heartlessness of a drunkard inflicts on his offspring. To know what their privations are, we need only to consult the newspapers, or our police records. A few years ago, many here will remember, a man and his wife were apprehended senselessly drunk, in a hovel near York-street. They were lying on rags and old wool, a sickly infant of nine months asleep between them; not an article of furniture about the place, the air pestilent, the floor covered with filth of all kinds. Three poor children, squalid and dirty, the eldest a girl of seven, were devouring greedily in a corner what seemed to be the refuse of the markets; raw cabbage stalks, and the like. The father and mother were habitual drunkards, using ordinarily language of the most disgusting description; and were it not that food was occasionally supplied by their neighbours, the family would probably have starved. So much for the treatment of *children*; and the effect of drunkenness on the love of parents. Alas for the fate of wretched infants thus cared for.

But *wives*, however exemplary, receive still worse treatment from drunken or sottish husbands. In the year 1858, an Act was passed for the more effectual punishment of men deserting their wives or children. Since that year, there have been 305 orders made in the Supreme Court alone, for the separate acquisition of property by wives so deserted; and in the great majority of these cases, I believe in fact nearly all, the ultimate or direct cause of abandonment—in most instances by the husband's quitting his family, but in many by the wife's being driven by brutality from her home—has been drunkenness. A friend has gone through and classified ninety-one of these, and in forty-three the direct and immediate cause was drunkenness. The details in most cases, speaking mainly now of those that came before myself, are shocking. In one, the man had been drunk for months together. In another, he was an habitual drunkard; had brutally beaten and kicked his wife, and cruelly used the children. In some, the acts of violence are positively barbarous. In all, the woman and her children are left penniless; generally after long endurance of privation, and ill usage in almost every form. Sometimes clothes have been sold from their backs, to supply the man's demand for drink. And it is remarkable, that in these 305 cases only two of the adjudications have been disputed, and one only has been set aside. Here again is an array of facts, showing the prevalence of drunkenness, and its appalling evils, which scepticism or adversaries would dispute in vain. Let them, then, think of the mischiefs here inflicted on whole families; and through them,—in the breaking up of homes, and the grievous destitution, to say nothing of other evils, or of inherited disease, and profligate example,—on the entire community.

I would add to the melancholy catalogue deaths from drunkenness, directly or indirectly, disclosed by the proceedings at *coroners' inquests.* The records, however, show only the verdicts given; which state solely the absolute cause of death, or deaths from disease "accelerated" by intemperance. The deaths so appearing, however, furnish sufficient matter for reflection. They were in the last three years 312; the number of sudden deaths being 3080 and upwards. But, if the evidence were there, as we read it in the daily journals, intoxication would be shown more or less to be the cause, in more than twice as many instances. Any number of lives lost, for example, by the drunkenness of third persons, although thus immediately attributable to that source, would be classed under an utterly different head. I have before me the report of a recent inquest in Sydney, in which the verdict was "Accidentally Drowned"—nothing more. But the evidence was, that the deceased had been drinking at different public-houses, with two other men; that all were the worse for liquor; and that, on this account, a witness begged him not to attempt crossing the water. He persisted in going, and in an hour was brought back a corpse. The verdict was strictly correct, but the real cause of death in that case was clearly intoxication. Let us take next the *Sydney Infirmary.* Here the number of cases—surgical and medical,—average yearly 1400 and upwards; and I have authority for stating, that nearly 40 per cent of the one, and 50 per cent of the other, are due more or less to intemperance. But this hospital is one only of several; and all of them, I doubt not, could furnish a similar sad return. So much for the effects of intoxication on *disease.* I feel under greater difficulty in speaking of cases of *insanity*; because, opposed to the general opinion, and to the experience of many other medical men, I have the strong impression of Dr. Manning, the present very able head of the Gladesville establishment, that drunkenness is here by no means extensively the cause. There is this further difficulty, too, that the returns do not state the actual or supposed cause in even one-half of the cases admitted, either to Gladesville or the Parramatta asylum. Thus, out of 658 patients in the former, the cause is mentioned in 262 only; and of these, no more than 63 are said to be the result of intemperance. This, however, as Dr. Manning truly says, is frightful enough. He adds, that habitual intoxication is one "sure and frequent cause" of insanity; although (he observes), by reason of its more generally acting indirectly, it affords no statistical evidence on the point.

But, as to the effects of drunkenness on *crime*, there can be no mistake; for the facts are laid bare to the world. Captain Scott, Police Magistrate of this city, says that two-thirds of the cases of assault arise from drink; that desertions of children, and separations between husband and wife, are repeatedly caused by it; and that robberies, murders, petty thefts, house-breaking, outrages on women, and other violent crimes, have nearly all their origin in drink. "I state this positively," he writes to me, "from my experience of nearly ten years." The same testimony, I am certain, would be given by every experienced magistrate throughout the colony. In one day, at the last Sydney General Sessions, the three following cases were tried. A man at midnight, having been drinking, was in that state robbed by two others—who, tempted by the opportunity, took advantage of it. Two men had been drinking together; and one shortly afterwards robbed the other—a sober accomplice easily running off with the spoil. Two men were drinking in company. One got drunk; and the other picked his friend's pocket, as he stupidly lay on the ground. These were all, plainly, cases of crime arising from drunkenness. But of a very different dye are the following, all tried at different circuit towns in England, on one day—the 14th July last. I abstract them from the *Times* of the 16th. The first case was that of a publican, for the murder of his wife. She was an habitual drunkard, and had been drunk on the day of the murder, the man being sober. He at last in a moment of rage, irritated by her conduct, took up a pistol lying near, and shot her dead. The second case was that of a chimney sweeper, also for the murder of his wife. Here both of them had been drinking, and both were addicted to drink. While intoxicated they quarrelled; and the husband barbarously kicked her to death. The third was that of a young man, who, when drunk, cut the throat of his companion, also drunk, in his sleep. Both of these were seen reeling into the house of the prisoner's mother, and not long afterwards he committed the dreadful act. Not less shocking were the two cases of death, for which men were tried and sentenced at Darlinghurst, a fortnight ago only: the victim in one instance, and the criminals in both, being violently drunk. And in the week just past, we read of a poor infant found dead in the neighbouring park, suffocated apparently by its drunken mother, who was discovered staggering from its side. Alas, from their very frequency, such episodes in the history of drunkenness excite but a tithe of the horror due to them.

As to cases of self-inflicted death, or absolute ruin from drinking, in this colony, they are numerous, and many within my own knowledge. In two consecutive Sydney newspapers, published last month, we read of one man who died by suffocation in a water hole, when mad from drink; and of another who walked into a river, being drunk, and thus unconsciously committing suicide. I have here the account of an unhappy being in Tasmania, who was roasted alive in an oven, into which he had crept when drunk. There are instances, within the last year, of persons (one of them a man, the other a woman) found burned horribly to death, by falling into the fire when helplessly drunk. I know myself some sad cases of death by intoxication. One is that of an excellent servant, who married in spite of advice a man addicted to drinking—that is to say, in softer language, given to convivial habits; and they both in a few years died drunkards. Another, a non-commissioned officer, distinguished in his regiment and well-conducted for years. He eventually took a public-house, became a drunkard, and died; leaving a widow and children unprovided for. I know another like instance; where the man died from the effects of intemperance, while I was a lodger in his house. And how few are these examples, from among the less refined and educated, compared with the many which every one of us here present could adduce. I have had more than one personal acquaintance, accomplished, and estimable, destroyed by the same fatal hand. Yet how many are there, of all ages, pursuing the path that leads to the like melancholy end. Dr. Albert Day, Physician to the Boston Home for Inebriates, writes thus in a recent treatise:—"The very general prevalence of the disease is not appreciated. Every one knows of a few cases—but they are looked upon as infrequent exceptions; whereas there is hardly a family of any size, which has not among its members at least one, who is either an inebriate or more or less tainted with inebriety. No social limits are narrow enough to exclude it, and it knows no distinction of sex. It is the skeleton that sits at every board, and darkens with the gloom of its presence the brightest scenes of life." Over my own happier lot, no such shadow has been cast; but how fearfully true this picture is, a thousand bleeding hearts this night bear witness.

Against drunkenness, then, the impeachment is this. It is nothing to say, merely, in the language of one who would dissuade men by the lowest motives, that it induces in its victim "the most ludicrous appearance, causes him to betray the secrets of others and his own, and affords crafty men a dangerous advantage over him." It does all that, and finally it kills. But, in the mean time, its activity for evil never ceases. It destroys or grievously impairs health, wastes money and precious time, deteriorates and weakens and finally brutalises the mind, disposes men to vice and crime, impoverishes their means, undermines and ruins female virtue, is a deadly foe to domestic peace, hardens alike the conscience and the heart:—makes men and women bad parents, children reckless, disobedient, profligate, and idle; servants negligent and dishonest; masters exacting, hard, and selfish;—is, in a word, the enemy of every thing that is good, and the source of or incentive to all that is evil. Drunkenness not only tempts disease, but aggravates every form of it, and renders some diseases incurable. When habitually indulged, it not merely poisons the blood of those who drink, but transmits the poison to the blood, and fixes it in the constitution of the drinker's progeny. Unlike the attribute of Mercy, it is thus twice cursed. Pauperism, ignorance, misery in families, orphanage, in very many cases insanity, accidents of various kinds, crimes of every dye, are due to it. And I say that these evils, such as they are here shown to you, prevail, not in this city only but throughout the land, and by no means exclusively among one class, to an extent that is frightful and alarming. If any one still doubts, let him see how the public-house is thronged by the recipients of [illegible] and labourers, on every pay day; or, in the interior, by men of the shepherd class, at the close of the shearing season. Hundreds of men at such times flock thither, not for purposes of refreshment, or the ordinary excitation of liquor, but for stupifying and gross intoxication. In one evening, on such occasions, labourers will spend at the publican's bar, without scruple, the earnings of a week. In four or five days, and sometimes less, a shepherd will drink out there the wages of a year. Not that these are all consumed by the man himself; but the money goes in "shouting" for everybody—any liquor, provided it be strong enough, that anybody may choose to call for, all round. When too drunk to be of further use, he is—in certain of the remoter districts, at least,—himself shepherded to a sleeping place, facetiously called in those parts the *dead-house*; where he recovers more or less from his debauch. The poor fellow then returns to his employer, and begins the world again; shorn like his own sheep, and not a whit wiser than they. At the last Bathurst Assizes held before me, one of these confessed that such had been his course, for eighteen years. In each of these, he had received about £30 in wages; the whole of which, he said, except a pound or two for clothes, had gone in drink at the public-house—generally in three days. On the last occasion, his debauch had not been so fortunate as usual; for one of his drinking companions stabbed him, and was tried at the Circuit Court, before me, for that crime.

I ask, can any human being with facts like these before him,—will any member of the community, whatever his station, who feels an interest in his fellow man, reflecting on all that we have to-night heard,—hesitate to admit, that such enormous evils as those depicted demand redress. What, then, is the cause of them, and where their source? It would be in vain to assert, that they do not spring mainly from the *Public House.* For, although unquestionably in very many cases drink is procured, and the drinking habit acquired or indulged elsewhere, yet in nine-tenths of the instances adduced by me, it was not so. And in all the cases to which I have in general terms adverted, the liquor is obtained at the public house alone, and generally consumed there. Really respectable members of the trade, therefore, ought cordially to assist any movement, calculated to put such excessive drinking down. They must unite with me in holding, that restrictions on liquor-selling, remembering the fearful results of excess in drink, are necessary; that practices such as those detailed are infamous; that public houses are for refreshment, and reasonable recreation; not for tippling and intemperance. Reputable hotel keepers will gladly, I am persuaded, disclaim all connection with allurements to drunkenness, and will give their support to any measure, that may exclude characterless and needy men, or men themselves addicted to drinking, from membership and rivalry with a body which they disgrace. Nor can it reasonably be disputed, that this question of rivalry—in other words, of licensing any particular hotel or public house, assuming it to be for legitimate purposes alone—ought in each case to depend, not on the wishes or interests of the owner or tenant, but on the interests and fair requirements, the wants and wishes, of the neighbourhood. Some enthusiasts, perhaps, may go farther; and say, that the question should depend not on the neighbourhood alone, but on considerations affecting the welfare of the whole community. Something, at all events, it is agreed ought speedily to be done. Let us then consider—the existence of widespread drunkenness being established—what will probably be the most effective, and at the same time practicable remedies. And we shall see, probably, that the interests of humanity and the public on the one hand, and those of the respectable hotelkeeper or publican on the other, are quite capable of reconcilement. I class not such individuals, honourably pursuing their calling, with the low and unscrupulous tenants of a pot-house, or of the other licensed dens in which intemperance flourishes. And I marvel much, that men of the higher grade should be found uniting with persons of that stamp, to oppose wholesome legislative measures—by which the disreputable only can suffer, and the community will so inestimably gain.

On the principles here enunciated—the nature of the trade and the thing dealt in being considered, and the frightful results of excess, aggravated by undue competition in its sale—rests, I apprehend, the proposed measure called the Permissive Bill. By this, the retailing of spirituous, or indeed other alcoholic liquors, would be prevented, in any district the inhabitants of which shall, by a large majority, declare them not to be required or desired there. Public-houses would thereafter continue to exist in that district, but would be houses for refreshment only—properly so called. It is not necessary for my purpose to-night, to advocate the immediate adoption of that measure. But I must be permitted to say this in its favour, that, if a sweeping enactment, it would at least be an effective one. The trumpet here gives no uncertain sound; and if the cry be, no quarter to the foe, we must remember how deadly and destructive that foe is. I am not afraid to add, that the proposed law, in my opinion, is not fairly open to the objections urged against it; but that our friends' cause is a righteous one, and destined some day to triumph. In the mean time, can we not attempt and carry out something else? I venture to reply, and to urge the answer, *yes*:—We are all bound to make the effort, and we can do so if we choose. I assume the principle to be just, that the interests and reasonable wants of a neighbourhood should alone be the guide, in determining the position and number of the houses to be licensed, for the sale of spirits in that neighbourhood. Let us, then, struggle for the legislative adoption of that principle. The effect will be, that the number of public-houses (or those of the lowest class) will ere long be largely reduced, while in the meantime new ones will not injuriously be added. Nor will the interests of publicans, the respectable members at least of that body, be prejudiced by such a measure. On the contrary, their interests will clearly be promoted, by the extinction of that undue and ruinous competition, every way ruinous, by which on the present system they and the public alike are oppressed. This will be one great advance in the right direction; and this is the leading object of the Bill, so much opposed and so little understood, not long since introduced into our Legislature by Mr. Wilson. I hold it to be a measure so necessary, if reform in the drinking habits of this community be really desired, that without it all other measures, ostensibly for that purpose, may be laid aside as useless. It may well be regarded, indeed, as a test of the sincerity of all who shall profess themselves enemies to drunkenness. I say nothing here of the details, the plan adopted for carrying out the principle; for that may safely be left to other heads than mine. But the thing itself, the allowing of the inhabitants in any locality to ascertain, and in general authoritatively to determine, how many hotels and houses for refreshment are required there, is essential to any plan of reform. It is surely monstrous to reflect, that the Justices who license public-houses have no power, if a building be merely possessed of the statutory requisites, to withhold a license from it, although there are perhaps three others at the opposite corners, or, in the country, there may be a couple or more within fifty yards. We see structures frequently in progress, built as public-houses from the foundation, in positions where they are not required, but will be a nuisance to all around, and unquestionably injurious to a well-conducted neighbour. Yet no man has ever heard, I believe, of even one such house being refused the boon applied for. The licensing magistrates are not to blame for this:—it is the law.

Another evil in the system is, that no legal provision exists for recognising, still less for compelling inquiry into, objections made by householders to the licensing of a particular house, or against the character of any drunken licensee. Surely, the contiguity of a mere drinking shop to a place of worship, or a hospital, or the fact of its surroundings being the abode of dissolute persons, so that disorder will probably follow if a license be granted, ought to form ample ground for such an objection. Why not, also, in respect of any house already licensed, proof that riotous or drunken scenes have occurred there; that it is the cause of habitual intoxication, and the ordinary resort of intoxicated people; that the premises have not reasonable accommodation for travellers; or that they are in a filthy condition? If we are really in earnest, if the horror of drunkenness, so often professed, and our consciousness that it is a most frightful evil, so freely avowed, be not a pretence and a sham, there can be but one answer to such questions. Ought men or women, already obviously intoxicated, to be allowed to remain tippling in any public-house, or have intoxicating liquors supplied to them in that state? If not, make the act in each case punishable by law, alike in the recipient as the publican. Do this, and you will at once, by one short and simple provision, without injury to any but dealers of the worst grade, put down a large portion of the drunkenness that prevails. Make illicit distillation, moreover, and illicit grog selling, not for the sake of the revenue or the licensed publican, but in the interests of humanity and the public, indictable crimes. It is a favourite phrase, that man cannot be made moral by Act of Parliament. In the sense in which it is commonly used, I deny the truth, and equally the wisdom, of the saying. If its meaning be, that the disposition and the heart cannot be so changed, no one would dispute the adage. But, if it means that men cannot in a great measure be restrained from wrong doing, and therefore from drunkenness, by Legislative enactments and wholesome apprehension of punishment, experience shews the saying to be false. If true, of what use is our criminal law? Prohibition and punishment may operate little on the tippler, for he is infatuated and enfeebled; but dealers in the drink will pause. Let them feel, however, that detection is scarcely possible, and they will not pause long. It is ever the hope of impunity that tempts to crime. To make your law effective, therefore, you must have means to ascertain how far it is broken; and for this you require other eyes than those of the publican, or his victim. In short, if magistrates and peace officers, those even of superior rank, are to continue powerless to enter public-houses, however low in character, and whatever reason there may be for suspecting infractions of the law, and thus, no matter what its excess, any amount of drunkenness there existing is to pass unchecked, because the means of proof are withheld,—you may as well have no laws against drunkenness at all. At present, no functionary whatever can prevent drunkenness in a public-house, although going on under his own observation. Certain superior officers, of whom there are only a few, may arrest a drunken person there if disorderly, and creating a disturbance, for this is a nuisance to *mine host.* But an ordinary constable, the more numerous class, and therefore more likely to be in the way to see things, can only interfere when called on by the publican himself. For it must be noticed, to the credit of a grateful Legislature, that gentlemen in the public line are recognised as large contributors to the revenue; and therefore entitled to corresponding protection. The greater the consumption of taxed liquor, the more does the revenue (and the publican) flourish. *Argal*, interference by the police to check drunkenness is a public injury. If, to be sure, when the publican has done with him, the drunkard reels into the street, exposed to constabulary vigilance there, the police may "comprehend" him as a vagrant, or for "flat burglary." But then, as the enlightened public will perceive, a few shillings more now become due to the exchequer. If, however, the man cannot pay, his creditor is indulgent. We chastise him, by keeping him for a few days in custody, at the public expense, and then we let him go.

Now it is certain, that, upon the whole, our Consolidated Fund gains nothing by these operations. But then, you see, the great public-house interest is conciliated; and there are financiers, who only look at one side of an account. *Dancing Saloons* in public-houses, nevertheless, if we are not dead to the sense of decency, should be abolished. Musical entertainments, also, although in their nature not merely innocent, but pleasurable, and occasionally even an intellectual enjoyment, ought, when they take place in a public-house, to be the subject of temporary allowance only. Such things, with many others, are in themselves sources of agreeable, often healthy excitement; and in my philosophy, they hold a decided place. But pleasuring in a public-house, such as we know it ordinarily to be, is beneficial to its keeper only; ruinous, in a thousand instances, to those who seek it there. And he who clamours for the allowance, and nightly hires his singers, or sets up near his bar a billiard or bagatelle table, amusements to which abstractedly there is no objection, does so alone to increase his sale of liquor. How otherwise could he make the speculation pay?

I would speak on the subject of these tables, although, beyond doubt the source of lasting injury to many individuals, with hesitation. But I have no distrust whatever, as to the other suggested reforms—the subject of Dr. Wilson's Bill. *Nor*, in my opinion, are the suggestions which follow of much less moment. It would be expedient to establish, as recommended in Victoria, two classes of licenses, conferring respectively distinct privileges—Hotels, and common Public-houses. And not only should the Justices have a wide discretion, as to the description and number of each to be licensed, in any district, at the Annual Licensing meeting, but no house ought to be licensed except at that meeting. It seems to me outrageous, considering the tremendous interests at stake, not those of the applying publican, but of every class in the community, involving issues of life and death, that in every month throughout the year publicans' licenses may indiscriminately be granted. Not to new individuals merely, whatever their character, desirous of succeeding others already approved of, but to new and additional houses also, everywhere throughout each district. Nay, any two Justices may, at intervening periods, authorise the substitution of one licensed house for another. At the annual meeting, premises perfectly eligible and in an unobjectionable locality, may have been approved of; but any two Justices, whether of those then present or not, may afterwards in effect reverse the decision, by granting the publican a license for any other house, wherever situated. And, to crown the whole, a license once granted is practically—whether as it respects the house, or the licensed occupant—irrevocable. No misconduct whatever, pending the period of its currency (I of course except felony) subjects a publican's license to forfeiture; and, at the end of each year, unless some "complaint or objection" be made, of which the publican is to have formal notice, it is renewable without fresh application, as of course. But woe betide an incautious objector or complainant! Mark well the difference between offending against the law and offending against a publican. For drunkenness, accompanied by disorderly conduct, the extreme penalty is forty shillings. For the offence of keeping open house on a Sunday, there is the same limit. Even for knowingly suffering drunkenness and gaming in his house, or abandoned and "notoriously bad characters" to remain there, the publican is exposed only to a maximum fine of ten pounds. But for any complaint made "without sufficient ground" against that publican, amends may be awarded to him by the presiding justice (never less than forty shillings) up to *twenty* pounds. Under such a code and system, can we wonder at the prevalence of drunkenness? or that earnest men, reflecting on such things, seek to effect a change?

Your Excellency, and ladies and gentlemen, my Address has already extended to a wearisome length, and I hasten to a conclusion. Yet the subject is far from being exhausted. I have given very few details, compared with those which lie here before me; have troubled you with no citations, on topics more or less connected with intemperance, but foreign to my immediate purpose; have suggested no remedies, except such as our own particular circumstances appear to demand. Nothing has been said about excess in the use of distilled spirits, as distinguished from that of wine or other less alcoholic beverages; nothing as to the effect of habitual spirit drinking, even when not in excess; or the question how far spirits are beneficial, in any degree, or the reverse, to persons in health. I have not touched the subject of *adulteration* in drinks; a practice which prevails in low-class public-houses, everywhere, to a fearful extent. Something might have been introduced by me, respecting many encouraging signs of the times; the recent Report on Intemperance, by the Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury; the investigations on the same subject, by eminent Physicians in Paris and the United States; changes of opinion in some of the leading English Reviews, formerly determined opponents of abstinence; and, to come nearer home, the late very comprehensive Report, after most searching inquiries, of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Trade in the great Sister Colony. Nothing has been said, among remedies, of sanitary and social measures—operating, more or less, as antidotes to intemperance. Such as, the providing of well-ventilated, not over-crowded, and well-drained work-rooms, and lodging-houses; the establishment in every town, if practicable, of banks for savings—possibly, as a friend suggests to me, the several post-offices; where working men could deposit their earnings, instead of squandering them and their time in a pot-house. There is the question, also, of their recreations, bodily as well as mental, and helping them to healthful sports; diminishing the hours of labour, that these may be the better enjoyed. All these things are important, in any discussion of the drunkenness disease; but they can here only be thus glanced at. Masters in the interior might do much, by encouraging married men on their estates, and leading each of them to feel that it was his home. Much may be done, as good every year *is* done, by the circulation of cheap publications on the subject of Intemperance. Certain medical practitioners might serve the cause, by being less ready to prescribe *spirit* tippling for their patients. The practice, happily, is decreasing; but I believe that weak nerves, attacks of indigestion, and the like, to say nothing of some other interesting complaints, have been the means, under spirituous dose-ing, of ruining many men, and more women. With other vices, every approach to them is itself vicious. Not so with drunkenness. The approaches are slow, and imperceptible. Habitually to drink spirits is dangerous, but it is no offence. And thus, while a few drink them with impunity for years, the less cautious and less hardy, and the many who want self-control, slide insensibly into intoxication. The daily dose is repeated, gradually increasing in strength; a diseased and insatiable craving is excited; and its victim is lost. And to those most exposed to the temptation, unhappily, there comes in addition the demon adulteration. Naval Officers have told me, that in no seaport are seamen so suddenly overcome by drink, or so maddened by it, and injuriously affected afterwards, as in this city. Similar effects, the supposed result of adulteration, are observed in Melbourne. They are the same on many more of our population than sailors.

On facts like these, as doubtless you all know, are founded the great Temperance Associations; each adopting the principle of Abstinence. But the one abstains from spirituous liquors only; because these, utterly useless in themselves, are the most permanently injurious to the intemperate, and the most common cause of intemperance. The other Association, the Total Abstainers, will admit no such distinction; nor tolerate compromise, as they deem it, with any inducing cause whatever of drunkenness. They see men and women, once innocent and happy, respectable in conduct, a blessing to their families, and useful members of society, yielding to the dreadful passion for drink,—not always the deadly fire-water, but often some other stimulant,—and, under its baneful influence, becoming hardened in every sin, base, infuriate; thieves, night-walkers, murderers, monsters of cruelty; diseased, destitute, lunatic; a curse to their parents, their wives or husbands, their children:—man, once the image of his Maker, sunk to the level of the brute; woman, a little lower than the angels, changed into a fiend. To these Abstainers, reflecting on such things, every source of intoxication is alike hateful. Alcoholic drink, in any form, is as the bite of the serpent, and the sting of the adder. It is to them as the fabled fruit, fair and tempting to the sight,—but within, ashes. Or as the shade of the upas tree, beneath which is the repose of death. For my own part, I rejoice in the exertions of both these Associations, and their kindred Societies; and to them this night, and to you now present who belong to neither, I address myself as the advocate of a great and noble cause. I entreat you all to bestir yourselves;—for a contest with the principle of gain, and the influences which it can evoke, is no light matter, and you will not succeed without energy and firm resolve. Consider, if drunkenness is to be defeated in its strongholds, in the halls of the Victuallers' Society, and in the Legislative Chamber, which they claim to be subservient to them, what it is that you are asked to attempt, and finally, I trust, to achieve. To conquer drunkenness, or materially reduce its dominion, might be an easy task, were it not that in so doing you may be thought to attack *revenue.* But I pray you to persevere. If the mighty evils which we seek to arrest, such as you have this evening heard them described, and such as every man may for himself ascertain to exist, if these move you not, neither would you be moved though a thousand drunkards arose from the grave to tell their ghastly tale. Those evils, in number, extent, and consequences, in the amount of suffering and misery which they inflict, on the innocent and helpless as well as the offending, are in my apprehension so great and formidable as to constitute a vast moral pestilence, more destructive than the ravages of war or the horrors of famine. In God's name, then, use every exertion, strain every nerve, to stem it. Arise, as the lion from his lair, when he "shakes the dewdrops from his mane," and sends his roar through the forest. Stand between the living and the dead, that this plague be stayed.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes took place yesterday, in the large schoolroom of the above institution, in the presence of the Rev. John West (who presided), the Revs. John Graham, G. G. Howden, W. Slatyer, J. G. Fraser; Mr. Joseph Thompson, Mr. Benjamin Palmer, and numerous other visitors, many of whom were ladies. The Honour List was read by Mr. John Mackintosh, M.A. (head master), after which the Rev. S. C. Kent (principal of the school) presented the following gentlemen to the chairman for prizes:—Classics: Kent, Sparkes, Gibbes, Roberts (secundus), Williams and Forster (secundus). Mathematics: Thompson, Keep, Fowler, Tidswell. English: Kent, Keep, Trivett, Fowler, Tidswell, Forster (tertius), Sadler, Riley. History: Payten. General subjects: Stitt, Martyn, Palmer. Drawing: Kent, Ridge, Tindale. French: Kent, Row, Ridge. Music: Cheesbrough. Good conduct: Fletcher, Noake, Stitt.

The Rev. Mr. KENT stated that, at the examination just concluded at the University, Mr. Morris (a Camden College man) had not only obtained three first classes, but also the first place in each of those classes, and the chemistry gold medal; that Kent, who won a scholarship at the commencement of the year, had taken three first classes at its close, being first in physics, and second in classics and mathematics. (Cheers.) He called on five gentlemen about to go up for matriculation to maintain the honour of the house. (Cheers.)

The prizes were handed to the scholars by the reverend Chairman (the President of the College Council). They consisted of interesting and handsomely-bound books. The chairman also delivered an address, in which he set forth encouragements to continued and persevering effort.

The Rev. J. GRAHAM offered his congratulations in regard to the prosperity of the institution. He trusted that the young gentlemen of the school would cultivate an *esprit de corps*, and feel that the College had a reputation to sustain, and that it was a high privilege to enjoy its benefits. He congratulated the school on the attention paid to physical improvement as well as to intellectual advancement.

The Rev. W. SLATYER, being called on to address the meeting, said he had derived much pleasure from his visit, and that he thought the institution bore a very honourable position among our educational institutions. He hoped it would contribute to promote the best interests of the colony.

Captain MACKINTOSH said that of the five prizes given by the Rifle Association for Cadet corps, the first two were carried off by Camden College boys.

A silver watch (the gift of the Principal) was presented to Sergeant Fowler, and an albert chain was presented to Private Charles Badgery; both recipients being members of the Cadet Corps of the school, and receiving their prizes for superior merit. The Captain, on behalf of the members of the Corps, then presented a handsome watch to Sergeant-major Mulholland for his zeal and ability as their instructor.

The Rev. J. G. FRASER addressed a few appropriate observations to the scholars; after which, cheers were given for the Queen, for the chairman and the College Council, for the principal of the school and for the teachers; after which, the members of the Cadet Corps, by request, went through various military exercises in a manner which showed that they had been well and carefully drilled.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—At the late municipal gathering in reference to this question, there appeared much variance of opinion as to the better mode of entertaining a portion of the great bulwark of Victoria's throne, and consequent liberty of the universe. I am an old sailor, descended from one who fought and won under Nelson, Howe, and Jervis, and I remember it used to be said, "The shots went forward, the prize money principally went aft." That no such construction, in this our piping time of peace, may gain ascendance in the minds of our British sailors, I would suggest, in the first place, a picnic on an enlarged scale, to include the ordinary tars of Old England; it may be at Clontarf or elsewhere near to Sydney, for the benefit of the whole squadron complement, which might include a ball on the ground, capable of accommodating under tents, a concourse of 5000 people, if need be, and I am sure, except in a very few "poor old maid" instances, the ladies of Sydney would give evidence of their appreciation of the flag that hitherto, at any rate, has "floated o'er the battle and the breeze." I enclose my cheque for £2 2s. in furtherance of this object. If not carried out, give it to any deserving poor you know.

T. S. H., "AN OLD SALT."

Ultimo, Sydney, December 14th.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The loss of the "Isabella," as reported in your paper a few days ago, reminded me that several vessels of the same name have been lost in these colonies; a singular circumstance, as it appears to me, when it is considered that it is not a very common name, or at least that there are numbers of other names much more generally adopted for vessels. The following list, I feel certain, does not contain them all, and I doubt not that some of your nautical readers could supplement it.

No. 1. Ship with prisoners, lost on King's Island.
2. Brig, Captain Hart, now of Adelaide, ran on shore at Cape Nelson.
3. Ship, lost on Flinders Island on the voyage from Port Phillip to London.
4. Brig, formerly belonging to the Van Diemen's Land Government, lost on Port Albert Bar.
5. Schooner, ditto, left Newcastle for Hobart Town, was never heard of.
6. Barque, lost on Cape Barren, as reported last week.

AN ANCIENT MARINER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As the idea has been started to entertain the "seamen" of the Flying Squadron, and thus to show that, although Jack may not be as good as his master, yet he is at least equally entitled to have some amusement given to him after a voyage of 16,000 miles, I would suggest that a grand fête be given (under proper management and patronage) to the "sailors" on the Randwick Racecourse (if procurable), where there would be ample room for all kinds of sports, and the lower portions of the Grand Stands could be converted into suitable banquet-places, where abundance of good, plain, and substantial cheer could be dispensed at a cost which could, I believe, be easily raised by subscription.

Hoping that the above, or some other similar movement, will be at once set on foot, so that "men," as well as "officers" may take away pleasant reminiscences of their visit to Sydney.

FAIR PLAY.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461201

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.

GENTLEMEN,—Urgent private business, which I had long deferred in order to enable me to watch over your interests and attend to my duties as your representative in Parliament, has compelled me to leave Sydney for some weeks. I am now away at the time when the general election is taking place; but I have taken the EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY I have had since hearing of the dissolution to offer myself again as a candidate for your suffrages, as I may possibly not enjoy the opportunity, which otherwise I should have gladly embraced, of meeting you on the hustings.

2. My opinions on all great questions are precisely the same as those which on a former occasion met with your approbation.

3. I am a warm advocate of the removal of all restrictions on commerce; and I shall at all times heartily co-operate with any party which will undertake the repeal of all impositions tending to fetter, or in any way embarrass our trade.

4. I am, and always have been, a supporter of the existing system of public education; and I shall, as far as I am able, see that that system is honestly and fairly administered.

5. By a reference to the proceedings of Parliament, since I have had the honour of enjoying your confidence, you will perceive that I have attached more importance to the correctness of my votes than to the favour of parties in the House, without reference to men in or out of power. I have tried to do my duty towards you and the country; and I shall pursue no other course, should you confide in me your representation.

6. I trust my present absence, which only has been caused by a close attendance to my Parliamentary duties, will not prejudice me in your estimation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD HILL.

ELECTORATE OF CANTERBURY.

TO MONTAGUE CONSETT STEPHEN, Esq.

SIR,—Having the greatest confidence in your ability to represent the electorate of Canterbury in the ensuing Parliament, we have to request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as a Candidate, and we pledge ourselves to use every endeavour to secure your return.

Your obedient servants,
[Here follow the signatures.]

To Messieurs John Birrell, J. R. Treeve, F. Fanning, E. T. Penfold, H. T. Fox, George Thorne, J. H. Miller, R. Wrench, H. D. Bray, Thomas Dawson, J. B. Holdsworth, Edward Raynes, and the other gentlemen signing the above requisition.

Gentlemen,—Owing to my having been absent from Sydney, I have but a short time since received your numerously signed and influential requisition to become a candidate for one of the seats in the next Parliament, at the disposal of the important constituency of Canterbury.

There seem already so many aspirants to the same position that I have determined to comply with your wishes only after much hesitation and with considerable diffidence. But I feel that your invitation which would, under any circumstances, be a great honour, is the more flattering from the very fact of its selection of my name when those other candidates are in the field; and that whilst my refusal might be construed into but an ungracious appreciation of your confidence, your requisition will be my complete vindication from any charge of presumption wh[illegible] pro- voked by my coming forward to contest the [illegible] this late period.

In announcing myself then as a candidate, [illegible] respectfully inform the electors that:—

1. I have no sort of predilection for any party or set of persons who have at any time been in political power.

2. I would direct my efforts to the present and the future—would deprecate all squabbles about the past, and would assist any Ministry to pass beneficial measures—voting against them whenever I disapprove of their proposals or their administration.

3. I believe thoroughly in the principle of the Public Schools Act, and I would preserve it intact.

4. I am opposed to the demoralising system of ad valorem duties. I am an anti-protectionist. I would oppose direct taxation.

5. I would cheapen the Crown lands.

6. I would extend Railways.

7. I would encourage a suitable useful Immigration.

8. I am deeply convinced of the absolute necessity of complete religious liberty and equality; and that these being secured and maintained inviolable by the State, the State should have no further concern with religion.

Your obedient servant,
M. CONSETT STEPHEN.
Quambi, Double Bay, December, 1869.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.—At the request of many influential electors, I am induced to ask your suffrages at the coming election.

I want no place, and I seek no patronage from any Ministry.

I shall be truly and thoroughly an independent member, if returned by you, and a representative of the constituency without distinction of class or creed.

On public measures, I hold the following opinions:—I will support FREE TRADE; I will oppose ad valorem duties; I will maintain the existing law on Public Education. But I am prepared to remedy any injustice resulting from the mode of administering it.

I am known to most of the electors.

I have been a consistent Liberal.

I am no stranger; I am a resident in the electorate, and I look for your suffrages with confidence.

W. R. TEMPLETON.
Marmion, Waverley, November 26.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF RICHMOND AND WINDSOR.

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of many misstatements having been circulated by designing persons, [illegible] in report of my public address, published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, I deem it expedient to la[illegible] before you through the medium of the Press, the bases of my political principles, which I have more fully explained at my electoral meetings.

I am decidedly of opinion that the most important question before the public, and requiring the most urgent consideration of the Legislature, is our Financial Policy. I am in favour of a Customs Tariff, believing that taxes through this medium are less burthensome and more equitable than any direct mode. I am in favour of the abolition of the ad valorem duties IF THE CREDIT OF THE COLONY CAN BE SUSTAINED WITHOUT THEM. Also the abolition of the postage on newspapers, provided that this revenue can be dispensed with.

I am in favour of a proper and honestly devised system of retrenchment in the Public service.

I am in favour of the present educational law, AND WILL MAINTAIN ITS PRINCIPLES, but desire its fair administration.

I am infavour of Triennial Parliaments, as I consider (especially when viewing the late Assembly), the trust ought to be renewed more frequently.

The question of State-aid, I consider settled, and will oppose it being re-opened except by a Parliament chosen for that purpose.

The present Land Bill I consider requires amendment, in order to give the settler a more clearly defined title, AND MAKE COMPULSORY FENCING A PART OF THE IMPROVEMENT CLAUSE.

Immigration, I consider, closely allied to our land system, AND WOULD THROUGH THAT MEDIUM hold out inducement for the settlement of an industrious population.

Railway extension I am opposed to until our existing lines pay something like interest on the capital invested.

If elected I will serve you in Parliament as your political representative, not as your local delegate, and in representing your local wants will always do so through the Parliament, asking them not as a favour but as a right to you, as subscribers to the public revenue, and entitled to a fair share of public money being spent in your electorate, and will take my seat in Parliament an independent member, not a partisan.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR DIGHT.
Clarendon Park, Richmond, 12th December, 1869.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE HAWKESBURY.—

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your numerously signed requisition, inviting me to become a candidate to represent you in the new Parliament. I willingly accede to your request, and will do myself the honour of addressing you at the several polling places in the electorate.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
HENRY MOSES.
Windsor, 4th December.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HARTLEY DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a numerous body of electors in your district, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate in the forthcoming Parliament, to represent the interests of the settlers and miners, fully believing that the best interest of society requires that the rate of wages for eight hours should be elevated as high as possible.

I have published James Thomas, Esq.'s, and W. Ballen, Esq.'s, engineers, reports upon a sample of coal, to prove the Government have locked up the best steam coal in New South Wales. Extract from S. M. HERALD, September 3rd:—"Revised rates of traffic on the railway. The present rates for coal are extended to 105 miles, at 1s. 9d. OWNERS' TRUCKS. If this rate is fixed as the maximum rate by Act of Parliament, it will give employment to thousands. THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT ONE COAL TRUCK ON THE WESTERN LINE."

JOHN GARSED.
Bowenfels, December 11.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—Electors throughout the Colony,—Every Candidate should pledge himself

TO ABOLISH AD VALOREM DUTIES.
TO CARRY OUT THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE-TRADE.
TO PRESERVE THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT IN ITS ENTIRETY; otherwise, to MAKE IT ABSOLUTELY SECULAR.

YOUNG COBDEN.

EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

WORKING-MEN, support those candidates only who will introduce or support a measure to make eight hours a legal day's work.

EIGHT-HOUR CONFERENCE,

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a large number of influential Electors, I beg to declare myself a candidate for your suffrages.

On my recent defeat for West Sydney I had resolved to contest no other Electorate; but my friends are anxious that I should be again in Parliament, and I defer to the expression of their decision, and accept your invitation.

I shall visit every part of the Electorate, and give you abundant opportunities of ascertaining my views.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM ROBERT CAMPBELL.
Campbell's Wharf, 16th December.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—Several influential gentlemen, resident in your electorate, waited upon me some days ago, and in compliance with their request I consented to become a candidate for one of the vacant seats now at your disposal. On offering my services to you it is right that I should briefly explain my views upon some of the leading questions that are likely to occupy the attention of the next Parliament.

1st. The Public Schools Act I consider one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon this colony, by which education is placed within the reach of all children in the community.

2nd. I am of opinion that the price of Crown lands should be considerably reduced, and that every inducement should be held out to agriculturists and other occupants to make the lands productive. The restrictions and incumbrances under the present law ought to be abolished. It should be our policy to look for produce, and not for revenue from this source. I shall therefore be prepared to support any bill that embraces these amendments.

3rd. I will use my best endeavours to extend the main trunk line of railways. I consider Parliament has committed a most serious error in not completing the great south line to the Murrumbidgee. It is to be feared that nearly all commercial intercourse between Sydney and those important districts embracing the whole of the valley of the Murrumbidgee, Murray, and the Lower Darling, has already ceased to exist and has been diverted to Victoria, to the great and irreparable injury of our commerce.

4th. I am, as most of you are aware, and have always been an advocate of free trade, and I will not consent to raise money by Customs dues except for the necessary purposes of revenue.

It appears to me that the great question to be disposed of in this election, so far as I have been able to discover, is, whether the Public Schools Act is to continue the law of the land, or be repealed; and I ask for your suffrages as an earnest supporter of that measure.

From your knowledge of my conduct while I held a seat in former Parliaments, I feel assured that most of you will be able to judge for yourselves of my qualifications to represent you in the new Assembly.

Upon the day of nomination I hope to be able to explain to the satisfaction of the electors any matters of public interest not alluded to in this address, and remain

Your most humble and faithful servant,
EDWARD FLOOD.
Sydney, 2nd December.

TO GERALD SPRING, Esq., Dubbo.

Wellington, November 16th, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of Wellington, request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as a CANDIDATE for the representation of this Electorate at the ensuing General Election of members for the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and, should you accede to our request, we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavours to secure your return.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours, faithfully,

C. Moor	Pat. Veitch
R. J. B. Gaden	Mick. Veitch
R. M'Phillamy	J. Garvan
J. A. Gardiner	Alex. Grieve
D. A. Ferguson	J. Lake
R. J. Dulhunty	T. Cashel
H. Dulhunty	Dan Kissure
J. Blunden	T. Dixson
A. Burt, jun.	W. Gardiner
J. L. Hertslet	F. G. Mathews
K. Robinson	J. Thompson
Dan. O'Connell	T. Wilson
M. M'Dermott	P. Magee
W. B. Skinner	T. Magee
W. Miller	Pat. Madden
T. Newell	A. Triste
N. Muller	J. A. Cooper
M. M'Donald	J. Hughes
J. Carson	J. Aarons
J. Gardiner	H. J. Lambert
P. Hennessey	M. Hughes
T. Rice	J. Fagan
Q. Rice	J. Laby
J. Fanning	Mick. Laby
J. Sibbold	Mat. Laby
S. Blunden	Thomas Reid
W. Miller	Dennis Driscoll
J. O'Neil	J. Scott
Pat. Troy	J. Hill
J. Breeze	P. Crane
J. Pollard	P. M'Culloch
J. Wilson	Terence O'Toole
J. Corrigan	Michael Brophy
Con. M'Nemara	J. Mylecharane
R. Dunsmure	E. J. Matthews
W. Smith	O. Folkard
R. Grimston	J. Wheatley
J. Harvey	J. Samuels, jun.
J. Rodds	T. Lynch
J. A. Sarwall	J. Lynch
J. Clements	T. Ryan
L. C. Young	Pat. Reid
Dan. Sullivan	W. Daley
J. Dean	J. White
J. Gray	Martin White
W. D. Sullivan	J. Ryan
Pat. Bourke	J. Daley
Con. Molony	J. Kelley
J. Crousier	R. Taylor.

[REPLY.]

To C. Moor, Esq.; R. S. B. Gaden, Esq., J.P.; Robert M'Phillamy, Esq.; J. A. Gardiner, Esq.; and other gentlemen signing the requisition.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your influential and numerously signed requisition, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of the electorate of Wellington; and should you do me the honour to return me as your representative, I shall be at all times ready to give the closest attention to the interests of your important electorate, and an earnest and unprejudiced consideration to all measures which may be brought before the House.

As I shall, between this and the day of nomination, be almost daily addressing the electors at the various centres of population through the district, they will have ample opportunity of judging of my political opinions, without my going into them at greater length now.

Thanking you for the high compliment you have paid me,

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully,
GERALD SPRING.
Denison Town, December 1, 1869.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST CAMDEN.

GENTLEMEN,—Through accidentally missing the 2 a.m. train from Sutton Forest I regret that I could not attend at the declaration of the poll on Wednesday last. I therefore take this method of thanking you for returning me as one of your members, now for the third time, and also to assure you that you may depend on my unwearied solicitude for your interests.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN MORRICE.
Browley, Moss Vale, 17th December.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF HARTLEY.

I hereby give notice that a public MEETING of Electors will be held at Hartley, on SATURDAY, the 18th December proximo, at noon, for the nomination and election of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for this electorate.

In the event of more than one candidate being nominated, and a poll demanded, the poll will be taken at the following polling-places, on THURSDAY, the 23rd December next, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m., and closing at 4 o'clock p.m.

POLLING PLACES.

Hartley, Rylstone; Sod Walls; Bowenfells; Rydal; the Village Reserve at Bullock Flats, Fish River Creek; Kean's Swamp; the Village Reserve Blackman's Flat, on the Mudgee Road; and Post Office at Glen Alice, Capertee.

EDWIN BARTON,
Returning-Officer for Hartley.
Wallerowang, 23rd November, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE GOLD-FIELDS SOUTH.

I hereby give notice that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint

Grenfell
Reedy Flat
Kimo
Junee, and
Young

to be POLLING PLACES for the Electoral District of the Gold-fields South.

And the cancelling of

Middle Adelong
Seven-mile Rush
Twelve-mile Rush
Lambing Flat
Burrangong, and
North Gundagai.

DAVID WILSON, Returning-officer.
Adelong, 11th December, 1869.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT EAST SYDNEY. PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Payment of Accounts will be made THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. All those who have money to receive will please be at No. 1 Committee Room, Council Chambers, Macquarie-street, at 3 o'clock.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON,
Returning Officer.
December 17, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF HARTLEY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint BOWENFELLS and RYDAL to be polling places for the electoral district of Hartley.

EDWIN BARTON, Returning-officer.
Wallerowang, November 29, 1869.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF HARTLEY.

I hereby give notice that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint ONE-TREE HILL and PIPER'S FLAT to be Polling-places for the Electoral District of Hartley.

EDWIN BARTON, Returning-officer.
Wallerowang, 13th December, 1869.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF HARTLEY.

I hereby give notice, that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint REDBANK (Crown Ridge Inn), to be a polling place for the Electoral District of Hartley.

EDWIN BARTON,
Returning Officer.
Wallerowang, 15th December, 1869.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE HAWKESBURY.—Notice is hereby given, that ENFIELD, at NORTH RICHMOND, has been appointed a Polling Place for the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the above-named Electoral District.

JAMES B. JOHNSTON, Returning Officer.
Windsor, December 9th, 1869.

THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT of the HAWKESBURY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Griffiths Inn, at Enfield, and Rumery, at Box Hill, are appointed additional Polling Places for the above named electorate.

JAS. B. JOHNSTON,
Returning-Officer for the Hawkesbury.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amounts to	£4,600,000
The Gross Income exceeds	£180,000
The Accumulated Funds exceed	£602,000
Reversionary Bonus declared	£458,000
Claims paid to Members	£590,000
Reserve Fund	£60,000

THE ASSETS OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Society's agents.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street,
Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital—£560,000.
Head Office, 275, George-street.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. E. C. Weekes, M.L.C., Chairman
W. D. Stewart, Esq. | Edwd. Flood, Esq.
Richd. Hill, Esq. | R. T. Moodie, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq.

Insurances effected in both branches of the company's business at lowest current rates.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

THE NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

Subscribed Capital	£250,000
Paid-up Capital	55,000
Reserved Fund	20,000

With unlimited liability of shareholders.

The undersigned are empowered to accept FIRE RISKS, and every description of MARINE INSURANCE (including Hulls), on the most favourable terms.

Policies issued in Triplicate if required, and payable in London, or at either of the Company's Agencies.

Claims adjusted with the utmost promptitude.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents, Sydney.
R. F. POCKLEY, Marine Surveyor.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (limited). W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-st.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A BRANCH of this Bank is now open at TRUNKEY CREEK, for the purchase of gold and the transaction of general Banking Business.

SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales, 23rd November, 1869.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ACCOUNTS and PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION in the undermentioned Estates, showing dividends as specified, now lie in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, for the inspection of Creditors, and all persons interested; and same will be confirmed as lodged, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December instant, if not previously objected to.

Dated at Sydney, the thirteenth day of December, A.D. 1869.

FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee.

JOSEPH MYERS (No. 9698), of George-street, Sydney, clothier, 6s. 6d. per £, upon proved concurrent debts, and payment in full of preferent debts.

JAMES HENRY ATKINSON (No. 6090), of Sydney, a second dividend of 6-13ths of 1d. per £, upon concurrent debts, and the first dividend upon one debt proved subsequently to confirmation of the first plan of distribution.

GEORGE TULLY (No. 4493), of Newcastle, a second dividend of 2-3rds of 1d. per £.

JOUBERT AND BOCHER (No. 8059), in the separate estate of Jules Joubert, a second dividend of 3½d. per £, in addition to 2s. 5 1-20d. previously declared.

FRANCIS EZRA RUSSELL (No. 7124), of Yass, an account showing the disposal of realised assets.

ROBERT COULSON (No. 9572), of Muswellbrook, storekeeper, 4s. 11d. per £ on concurrent debts.

EDWARD HENRY ALLEN (No. 8246), of Wellington, a third and final dividend of 6s. per £.

FREDERICK JULIAN MANTON (No. 7599), of Sydney, a second dividend of 3 1-6d. per £.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, by an Indenture of Assignment bearing date the eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, made between JOHN ROBERTSON THOMSON, of Tinonee, Manning River, in the colony of New South Wales, Storekeeper, of the first part; WILLIAM GEORGE WHITING, of Wynyard-street, Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, Warehouseman; and WILLIAM WALKER, of George-street, Sydney aforesaid, Wholesale Grocer, trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, of the second part; and the several persons, creditors of the said John Robertson Thomson, who, so far as he could set forth the same, are named in the schedule to the said Indenture, of the third part,—all the personal property of every description of which the said John Robertson Thomson was possessed, or entitled to, was assigned unto the said trustees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, in trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said John Robertson Thomson. And notice is hereby further given, that the said Indenture was duly executed by the said John Robertson Thomson and the said trustees, and duly attested as by law is required; and the same Indenture is now lying in the offices of GEORGE EVANS, Solicitor, No. 102, King-street, Sydney aforesaid, for inspection and execution.

Dated this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN R. THOMSON.
W. G. WHITING.
WILLIAM WALKER.

Signed by the said John Robertson Thomson, in the presence of JASPER CREAGH, J.P.

Signed by the said William George Whiting and William Walker, in the presence of JOHN BIRRELL, J.P.

NOTICE.—I have appointed Messrs. JOSEPH WARD and CO., of Sydney, Agents for the sale of my EAST INDIAN REMEDIES throughout the colony of New South Wales and Queensland.

(Signed) J. M. CONNELL.

BOOKS STATIONERY & MUSIC

COLONIAL LAW REFORM, By T. J. FISHER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

THE DRAFT COLONIAL REFORM ACT 1869.

The Pamphlet and Draft Act published THIS DAY. Price 2s. To be had of all booksellers.

READING and CO.,
George-street.

CHOICE ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, suitable for SCHOOL PRIZES and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, fresh supply ex Parramatta.

Andersen's Stories for the Household, 9s 6d, post 11s
——— Fairy Tales, by H. R. Paull, 7s, post 8s 6d
——— Stories and Tales, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
——— Out of the Heart, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Adams the White Brunswickers, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
A. L. O. E. The Young Pilgrim, 5s, post 5s 9d
——— Pride and his Prisoners, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
——— Hebrew Heroes, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
——— One the Way, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
——— The Triumph over Midian, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
——— Exiles in Babylon, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
——— Rescued from Egypt, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
Aunt Annie's Stories, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
——— Friendly Gift, 72 coloured pictures, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Ballantyne's Dog Crusoe and his Master, 4s, post 4s 9d
——— Martin Rattler, 4s, post 4s 9d
——— The Coral Island, 4s, post 4s 9d
——— Ungava, a Tale of Esquimaux Land, 4s, post 4s 9d
Bell's Kenneth and Hugh, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
——— Rosa's Wish, and How she Attained it, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
——— Margaret Cecil, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
——— Hope Campbell, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
——— Ella and Marian, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
——— Aunt Allie, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Brother Bertie and his Friends in the Fields and Flower Beds, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Brock's Dame Wynton's Home, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
——— Home Memories, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
——— Children at Home, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
Because I am Good, 172 pictures, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Bunce's Cloudland and Shadowland, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Bowman's Tom and the Crocodiles, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Bourne's Famous London Merchants, 6s, post 6s 9d
Catlin's Last Rambles amongst the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Catlin's Life amongst the Indians, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Charlesworth's Ministering Children, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
——— Sequel to ditto, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Cook's Voyages of Discovery, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Cobbin's Child's Commentator on the Holy Scriptures, 13s, post 14s 6d
Chaillu (Paul Du) Stories of the Gorilla Country, 7s 6d, post 8s 3d
Dalton's Will Adams in Japan, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
Entertaining Knowledge, by Popular Authors, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Elliott's The Forest, the Jungle, and the Prairie, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
——— The Playground and the Parlour, 5s 6d, post 6s 6d
Ellie, or Nothing Perfect Here: A Tale for Girls, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Ellcourt's Ernie Elton at Home and at School, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Evenings at Home, in Words of One Syllable, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Fry's The Listener, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
Far Off, or Australia, &c., Described, 2 parts, 12s, post 13s
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Fanny Fern's New Stories for Children, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Farrar's St. Winifred's or the World of Schools, 8s 6d, post 9s 3d
——— Eric, or Little by Little, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
Frances Emily's Choice, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
——— Vermont Vale, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
Grimm's Household Stories, 240 pictures, 9s 6d, post 11s
Gilly's Shipwreck of the Royal Navy, 6s 6d, post 7s
Gatty's Parables from Nature, 2 vols, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d
Harry Lawton's Adventures, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
Hall's Life with the Esquimaux, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d
Heroism of Boyhood, or What Boys Have Done, by Peter Parley, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
Half-hours with the Bible, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Hayward's The Cloud King, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Jones's Treasures of the Earth, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
——— Animal Creation, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d
I Must Keep the Chimes Going, a story of real life, 3s 6d, post 4s
Kingston's Voyage Round the World, a book for boys, 6s 6d, post 7s 9d
——— Old Jack, a tale for boys, 6s 6d, post 7s 9d
Kirby's The World at Home, 7s 6d, post 8s 9d
Lily and Nannie at School, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Marryat's Masterman Ready, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
——— Settlers in Canada, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
——— The Privateersman, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
——— Poor Jack, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
Mayhew's Wonder of Science, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
——— Peasant Boy Philosopher, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Marshall's Violet Douglas, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
Nursery Rhymes, Tales, and Jingles, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Our Favourite Nursery Rhymes, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Our Nursery Story Book, 200 engravings, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Our Favourite Fairy Tales, 300 engravings, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Pleasant Tales by Popular Authors, 140 pictures, 6s 6d, post 7s 9d
Pleasant Pages for Young People, 6 vols., 26s, post 30s
Ponton's Earthquakes and Volcanoes, 4s, post 5s
Pepper's Playbook of Metals, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
——— Boys' Playbook of Science, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Parley's Annual, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Routledge's Every Boy's Book, 10s 6d, post 12s 6d
——— Popular Natural History, 700 illustrations, 15s 6d, post 17s 6d
Smiles's Self-Help, 7s 6d, post 8s 3d
Stories and Studies of English History, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
Sherwood's Stories on the Church Catechism, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
Stewart's The Wave and the Battle-Field, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Twining's The Plant World, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Tytler's Papers for Thoughtful Girls, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
——— The Diamond Rose, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
——— Days of Yore, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
The English Children Abroad, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
The Child's Own Book, 300 engravings, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
The Book of Nursery Tales, 4s 6d, post 6s 6d
The Gift, 200 steel engravings, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
The Physician's Daughter, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d
Boy's Own Book, 10s 6d, post 12s 6d
The Wide Wide World, coloured illustrations, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
The Golden Ladder, ditto ditto, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
The Warrington's Abroad, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
The Children's Album, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
The Doctor's Ward, a Tale for Girls, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
The Swiss Family Robertson, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Under the Lime Trees, Grandmamma's Stories, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Valentine's Girl's Own Book, 6s, post 6s 9d
——— Home Book of Pleasure and Instruction, 250 illustrations, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d
Who will be Queen of the Tournament, and other Stories, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Wood's Illustrated Natural History, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Young Lady's Book, with 1200 engravings, 11s 6d, post 13s

. Remittances can be made by Post-office Money Orders, or Postage Stamps.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, 332, George-street.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, at the Bible Hall, George-street. There is a large Stock to select from.

JOHN MAILER, Depositary.

NOTICE.—A great Saving may be effected by purchasing CHRISTMAS PRIZES at TURNER'S CHEAP BOOK SHOPS, 670, George-street, Brickfield-hill, and 26, Hunter-street.

"An elegant little Present for a Lady."

RIMMEL'S ALMANACS for 1870, HIGHLY PERFUMED, and beautifully illustrated with six cartoons in colours, illustrative of the HEROINES of ENGLISH POETS, 1s each, by post 1s 2d. A dozen sent by post for 12s. A liberal allowance to the trade.

CHRISTMAS CARDS in great variety.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, from 8d each.

ELEGANTLY-BOUND Prayer Books, Church Services, and Pocket and Family Bibles. Sandon's.

PRAYER Books, Church Services, and Family Bibles, in great variety, at SANDON'S, 324, George-street.

PRIZE and PRESENTATION BOOKS—14 cases, just to hand, from 6d. upwards. Sandon's, George-st.

BEZIQUE.—The new game of Bezique for two and four players, from 3s 6d, at SANDON'S, George-street.

ALBUMS, in all sizes and bindings, with patent backs, from 2s 6d to £5 5s; the largest stock in Sydney to select from.

C. T. SANDON, Bookseller and Stationer, George-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A choice assortment, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

NOW READY, COOKE'S Almanac and Postal Guide, 66 pages, only 6d, post free 8d.

W. A. COOKE, 570, George-street.

COOKE'S ALMANAC, Coloured Code Signals, only 6d, post free 8d. 570, George-street.

MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC and HAND BOOK for 1870 (nineteenth year of publication). The cheapest and most useful Almanac published in the colony; price 1s, by post 1s 4d.

Also, MOORE'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC for 1870. Price 6d, post 8d.

J. J. MOORE, Publisher, Australian Book Mart, George-street, Sydney.

BOOKS FOR PRIZES.—The largest and best selected stock in the colony. Catalogues post free.

J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-street.

BOOKS FOR PRIZES.—Handsomely bound in Morocco and Calf; new samples just opened.

J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-street.

BOOKS FOR PRIZES.—At prices varying from 6d to £3 3s. Catalogues post free.

SCHOOLS supplied at wholesale prices.

J. J. MOORE, 560, George-street.

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR CARDS (wishing you a merry Christmas, many happy returns of the day, compliments of the season, &c., &c.) H. COLE, Stationer, King-street; and 404, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.

BIBLES, Prayer Books, and Church Services, in various bindings. H. COLE, Bookseller, King-st.

JUVENILE BOOKS.—A choice assortment, suitable for Christmas presents. H. Cole, stationer, King-st.

VISITING CARDS, engraved and printed in the best style. H. COLE, 106, King-street.

MERCANTILE and Fancy STATIONERY at greatly reduced prices. H. COLE, Stationer, King-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC.

NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS, at DENISON HOUSE, GEORGE-STREET.

GENTLEMEN favouring the above establishment with a call, will find an UNUSUAL display of requisites for the approaching FESTIVE SEASON.

ESPECIAL mention may be made of the following:—

THE NEW regulation stripe REGATTA Shirt, with Collars to match, 6s 9d each
THE NEW Multum-in-Parvo, COLLAR and TIE combined, 1s per box
NEW PATTERNS Silk SHIRTS, 14s 6d to 17s 6d
ALL-WOOL Crimean SHIRTS, 7s 6d and 8s 6d
SILK UMBRELLAS and SUN SHADES, from 13s 6d
THE NEW Yenella, 12 ribs, 12s 6d
GENTLEMEN'S BOATING, CRICKETING, PROMENADE, and RIDING Hats, in all the new shapes.
BOYS' and YOUTHS' LEGHORN, TUSCAN, STRAW, FELT, and MERINO HATS.

Our PRESENT stock is unequalled in VARIETY, and very moderate in price.

Gentlemen's GALATEA Silk JACKETS, the prettiest garment of the season, 28s 6d
White LINEN Galatea JACKETS, 18s 6d
Duke of EDINBURGH NANKEEN COAT, 18s 6d
NANKEEN SUITS, our own make, 26s 6d
BOYS' and YOUTHS' Nankeen SUITS, 14s 6d to 18s 6d
Gentlemen's Dress VESTS, 13s 6d
Gentlemen's WHITE MARSELLA VESTS, 5s 6d
Fancy QUILTINGS and GRASSCLOTH, 7s 6d
Gentlemen's WHITE and COLOURED Linen Drill TROUSERS and VESTS to match, 20s
DRESS and FROCK COATS, equal to MEASURE, our own MAKE, 65s
PERFUMERY and TOILET Requisites
COMBS and BRUSHES
Travelling BAGS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS
CARPET BAGS, Courier BAGS, and Boys' SATCHELS.

THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE,
opposite Bank New South Wales.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS! CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

PARENTS and GUARDIANS.

BOYS and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, one of the largest and most useful stocks, at prices which cannot be undersold, will be found at J. and E. DAWSON'S.

GENT.'S SUMMER CLOTHING, in every description of material and style, in a stock so large it is vain to quote prices; the best test of value is to buy.

MEN'S MERCERY.—This stock is replete with the choicest scarfs, ties, collars, and every other requisite for gentlemen's wear.

Note the address—J. and E. DAWSON, Commerce House, 406, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BONA-FIDE CLEARING SALE.

Messrs. J. and E. DAWSON beg leave to call the attention of their numerous customers and the general public to their great CLEARING SALE of first-class DRAPERY, commencing on MONDAY, 6th December, and will continue until the premises are let.

The Establishment will be closed on Saturday, 4th instant, for the purpose of reducing the stock to such prices as must insure its immediate sale.

Parties wishing to take the premises and fixtures will please communicate with Messrs. J. and E. DAWSON, 406, George-street.

Sale to commence each day at 10 a.m.

N.B.—J. and E. DAWSON beg to call special attention to the great reduction in their large stock of Ladies' First-class Underclothing.

FOR THE CITIZENS' PICNIC.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, FROM 10s 6d
Ladies' Silk Sun Umbrellas, from 6s 6d
12-RIB NAGASAKI UMBRELLAS, FROM 14s 6d
White and Fancy Turbans
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S first choice JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, in all shades
All the NEWEST SHAPES in Linen and Paper Collars
Silk Lustre Coats, 10s 6d
Bismark Dust Coats, 12s 6d
EUREKA SHIRTS (Cambridge cuffs) six for 36s
Ties, Scarfs, Studs, Perfumery, &c.

J. E. GOWING,
Men's Mercer, Hosier, Glover, &c.
EDINBURGH HOUSE.
344, George-street, half-way between Hunter-street and New Post Office.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

ARISTOCRATS,
MEDIOCRATS,
DEMOCRATS,
PROFESSIONALS,
ARTISANS,
MECHANICS,
LABOURERS.

Politicians of every shade and hue,
No matter the side you take,
Or what may be your particular view
Upon the present affairs of State.
Whether "Protection" or "Free Trade" your aim,
Or who shall shall be "in" or "out;"
Whether "Henry" and "Sir John's" little game
Shall turn "Charles" and "Jack" to the right about;
Or whether the latter shall rule the roast,
And with it the crumbs of office take;
Or whether all that have made the boast
That love of country is the only stake
For which they fight for. No matter to us,
We invite you all to come and see
The MEASURES we take, and with what little fuss,
We thus appeal to the country.
We'll fit you all in smart attire,
And latest fashions, that will make
Each enemy (political) the t'other admire,
And in friendly bond each hand to shake.
So Christmas shall see each other greet
With smiles—not looks that do appal,
And make your peaceful place of meet
AT COHEN'S MONSTER CLOTHING HALL.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S COLONIAL-MADE CLOTHING is of a character at once useful and elegant; and the painstaking labour they devote to the production of SUITABLE GARMENTS has justly obtained them the prominent position they now hold as the first and most skilful manufacturers in the colonies.

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON
they submit

COLONIAL MANUFACTURED
Summer suits, from 35s to 45s
Angola ditto, from 45s to 60s
Tweed ditto, from 38s to 50s
Diagonal suits, from 45s to 60s
Silk mixed suits, from 45s to 55s
Venetian cloth ditto, from 50s to 63s.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURED
Black frock coats, from 42s to 63s
Black Palmerston ditto, from 28s to 40s
Black Edinboro' ditto, from 35s to 45s
Black Paget ditto, from 28s to 38s
Black sac ditto, from 18s to 25s
Black Venetian ditto, from 25s to 35s.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURED
Summer tweed sacs, from 12s 6d to 18s 6d
Alpaca sac coats, from 7s 6d to 10 6d
Lustre ditto ditto, from 10s 6d to 15s 6d
Diagonal sac ditto, from 17s 6d to 30s
Silk-mixed ditto, from 22s to 30s
Angola sac ditto, from 21s to 32s.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURED
Trousers and vests from 18s 6d to 30s
Summer trousers from 10s 6d to 15s
Black dress trousers, from 18s to 25s
Fancy tweed ditto, from 15s to 18s 6d
Fancy doe ditto, from 12s 6d to 17s 6d
Silk mixed ditto, from 15s to 22s.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURED
Summer vests, from 5s 6d to 8s
Light tweed ditto, from 7s to 9s 6d
Black alpaca ditto, from 5s to 7s 6d
Black cloth ditto, from 7s 6d to 12s 6d
White marsella ditto, from 6s 6d to 10s 6d
Black velvet ditto, from 18s to 24s.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURED
Boys' sensation suits, from 18s to 33s
Boys' Zouave suits, from 15s to 33s
Boys' Swiss ditto, from 18s to 25s
Boys' Knickerbocker ditto, from 15s to 21s
Boys' Eton ditto, from 20s to 30s
Boys' Albert ditto, from 22s 6d to 35s.

☞ Method of trading—
All goods marked in plain figures.
No abatement from the price.
Any article exchanged if not approved of.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., Monster Clothing Hall, 402, George-street.

NEW GOODS ex PARRAMATTA are just opened.
J. BURTON, 4, Hunter-street.

GREAT NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF VERTU BIJOUTERIE.

DAVID JONES and CO. specially desire that visitors now in Sydney should inspect their Showrooms, in which are now displayed the most beautiful variety of FANCY GOODS ever imported.

These productions and works of art have been chosen from the best sources in Europe, and from very chaste collections, as presents for personal use or drawing-room embellishments.

MORNING PICNIC and BREAKFAST DRESSES.

DAVID JONES and CO. invite attention to their new Importations of inexpensive materials for MORNING COSTUME they have just landed from the Parramatta.

The ECHEMBIRA NIVEA, or Indian Grass Cloth, in white, buff, drab, slate, and tussa

WHITE PIQUES, BRILLIANTS, SWISS MUSLINS, MUSLINETTES, SACHARILLA STRIPES, INDIA SEERHAND, and numerous other fabrics of the coolest description, purchased in Europe especially for this season.

Patterns forwarded free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Drapery Sale.
Drapery Sale.
Drapery Sale.

Stock of D. BEARD and CO., 82, King-street.*
ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT.

The above premises will reopen on SATURDAY, 18th instant, when the stock will be re-marked in plain figures at clearing prices.

SAMUEL JAY respectfully informs the public that he has purchased for cash from Messrs. D. Beard and Co. the whole of their well-selected stock of New Drapery and Fancy Goods, at 25 per cent. off cost price. The whole is now being re-marked in order to effect a speedy sale. Also, just received ex late arrivals—

2 cases wide cambric flouncings
2 ditto ditto insertion
1 case scollops and edgings
1 ditto toilet covers
1 ditto ladies' straw hats
3 cases assorted Manchester and dress goods.

These are to be cleared out at very low prices.

SAMUEL JAY,
Importer of Drapery,
82, King-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 42s the half-dozen. These shirts cannot be surpassed for quality and fit; for ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival. HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

TRIMMINGS.—The cheapest and newest in the City, at W. C. KELK'S, near Messrs. Lassetter's.

DRESS MATERIAL, in endless variety at an immense reduction in price. W. C. KELK.

SILK UMBRELLAS, and Parachutes, at reduced prices. W. C. KELK, near Lassetter's.

PRINTED MUSLINS, from 4s 6d the full dress, fast colours. W. C. KELK, George-street.

LADIES should try Excelsior House, 44, South Head Road, for Hats, Millinery, and Dress Trimmings, &c.

MACHINE NEEDLES (including Wilcox & Gibbs's), Cottons, Threads, Silks, &c. French, 44, S. H. Rd.

MACHINE SILK, black, a sacrifice, 2 oz. reels, only 4s 9d each. HENRY FRENCH, 44, S. H. Road.

HATS. HATS. HATS.—316 and 318, George-street.

Black silk hats, on cork bodies
Drab shell hats, ventilated
Black and drab stitched lustre
Horsehair caps, with curtains
French felt hats, black and drab
Tuscan and straw yachting hats
Ventilated felt hats, every shape
Youths' hats, in felt, velvet, and lustre
Men's and boys' caps, every style and quality
Ladies' riding hats, made to order
India pith hats, different shapes
Large stock of silk umbrellas
Dr. MACLEOD'S
Patent aerated hats, black and drab
Every description of hats and caps made to order.

G. H. SMITH, 316 and 318, George-street.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE of BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY.

Genuine Sale. Expiration of Lease.

The whole of W. CREGO'S large and varied stock of BOOTS and SHOES must be cleared out within fifteen days, regardless of cost price.

Note the address—
W. CREGO,
103, King-street.

GENT.'S SHOES, just opened, in French calf, patent leather, and kid. CALLAGHAN and SON.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BRUSHWARE FOR SALE.—Six shipments consigned, of Rooney and Sons' BRUSHWARE, assorted.

Agent—D. NICHOL, 12, Barrack-street.

Also CONSIGNMENTS of
Renault's pale and dark brandy, in bulk
Pim's dark mixing brandy, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Pim's old tom, in case
Jameson's 5-year old Dublin whisky, in case
Pig iron, Clyde No. 1.

D. NICHOL, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

GIVING UP BUSINESS. PREMISES TO LET.—GREAT CLEARING SALE of Perfumery and Fancy Goods, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Cricketing, Croquet, Archery, and other goods, comprising the ENTIRE STOCK of NICHOL and CO., 410, George-street.

NICHOL and CO., having resolved to retire from this business, they will offer by Private Sale, on Monday, the 13th current, and following days, their whole Stock of Valuable Goods, at very low rates, to clear it out.

INSPECTION INVITED.
DEALERS SUPPLIED. PREMISES TO LET.

Apply to Mr. MORRIS, Manager, 410, George-street, Sydney.

LONDON-MADE BRUSHWARE.—The undersigned have entered into special arrangements for the manufacture of their supplies of Brushware, and have now on hand a general and very superior assortment, including—
Shaving brushes, solid and turn-back, in fine bristle and badger's hair
Tooth brushes, extra fine, made from the best materials
Infants' hair, various sizes
Best nail brushes
And every variety of brushware in ordinary use.

PARKES and CO., 418, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Ladies' superior morocco bags, fitted, dressing and writing, £2 5s.
Gent's bags, ditto silver fittings, best cowhide, £7 17s 6d
Ditto ditto ditto morocco, £7 5s
Ladies' ditto ditto ditto, £6, £7 17s 6d, and £10 10s each.

PARKES and CO.,
418, George-street.

SNUFFS! TOBACCO!! CIGARS!!!

J. H. MYERS solicits a trial of his Cut Tobaccos, viz.:—
Turkey, 1st and 2nd quality
Latakia, Needle Gun, Gold Leaf
Barrett's Twist, Negrohead
Shag, Birdseye, and
the celebrated

PACIFIC MIXTURE.

J. H. M. can highly recommend
Uncut Tobaccos, Atlantic Cable
Gold Leaf, Pioneer, Barrett's Twist
Negrohead, Boomerang
Nigger Toe, Honeydew, and Cavendish.

CIGARS!!
Genuine Havannahs, Manilas
Ormonds (Swiss), Cope's Cigarritos, &c., &c.

SNUFFS!!!
of every variety, and excellent quality.
Meerschaums, clay, and fancy pipes
Patent pouches, &c., &c.

Note the Address—
J. H. MYERS,
Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist,
105, KING-STREET,
One door West of Pitt-street.

TO JOURNALISTS.—For SALE, by private contract, the Copyright, Plant, &c., of a WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, published in a rapidly rising town in Queensland. The newspaper was started four years ago by the present proprietors. It has a large circulation, is well and firmly established, and is already a good paying property, and with good management may be still considerably improved. The plant consists of a double demy press, folio foolscap ditto, and a large stock of type. There is also an extensive assortment of wood and metal type, suitable for posters, circulars, and every description of letter-press printing. In addition to the plant, &c., will be sold an allotment of Land, centrally situate, and in close proximity to the public offices, upon which is erected a new Printing Office, 40 feet x 20 feet. The above is one of the best opportunities now offering in the Australian colonies. The whole concern or a half interest is for sale, and will be under offer till the close of the present year.

For further particulars, apply to
SHARWOOD and CO., 87, York-street, Sydney.

DOUBLE SODA WATER MACHINE, for SALE, made by Hayward Tyler, will be sold at the price of a No. 1 single. Apply J. H., HERALD Office.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461202

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

EAST MAITLAND ELECTION.

THURSDAY.

Mr. A. Dodds is at the head of the poll for the above electorate.

MORPETH.

THURSDAY.

The nomination took place at noon. Mr. O. B. Middleton proposed, and Mr. C. E. Jaques, Mayor of Morpeth, seconded the nomination of Mr. James Campbell. Mr. Dick proposed, and Mr. James M'Carroll seconded the nomination of Mr. John Keating. The Returning-officer declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Campbell.

Mr. R. Wisdom's (candidate for Lower Hunter) has met with an accident; both bones of his left arm were broken, also the radius of his right arm. Dr. Pierce was in immediate attendance. His horse fell, and rolled over with him.

WEST MAITLAND.

THURSDAY.

The following is the official declaration of the poll for the Hunter election:—

Dillon	319
Burns	286
Boggis	40

Mr. Burns attributes his defeat to his numerous supporters not leaving their crops to vote for him, and allowing him to be elected.

ARMIDALE.

THURSDAY.

At the nomination to-day Mr. C. T. Weaver was proposed by Mr. H. A. Thomas, and seconded by Mr. John Moore. Mr. Alexander Black was proposed and seconded by Mr. James Starr. Mr. Robert Forster was proposed by Mr. James M'Lean, the Mayor, and seconded by Alderman Trim. The show of hands was as follows:—Weaver, 39; Black, 1; Forster, 93. A poll was demanded.

MUDGEE.

THURSDAY.

The returns to hand give Mr. M. H. Stephen a majority of 251. His return is considered certain.

BRAIDWOOD.

THURSDAY.

The official declaration of the poll was made to-day as follows:—

Kelly	872
Greville	625
Alley	94

BURROWA.

TUESDAY.

A successful meeting of electors, in favour of the return of Mr. W. B. Dalley, was held in the Court-house, last evening.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

Judgment was delivered in the case of Langdon v. the Rev. Mr. Clarke—a case in which the plaintiff, a servant girl, brought an action against the defendant for false imprisonment, and the jury awarded damages. The decision of the Judges upheld the verdict of the jury. In the case of Donaldson v. the Otago Company, the verdict was not disturbed; and in that of Greville v. Smith, the verdict was set aside, the Court holding that a New South Wales judgment was not recoverable in a Court in Victoria.

Additional Estimates to the amount of £140,000 have been passed; Mr. Cohen intimated that he would begin the year with a surplus of £150,000.

The entries for the Races on New Year's Day promise good sport; Strop, Salem Scudder, Praetor, Flying Dutchman, and Warrior are among the number that will meet for the Midsummer Handicap.

The Government have placed £2500 on the Estimates for the family of the Rev. Mr. Hill, who was murdered at Penridge.

Flour is quoted at £11 to £12 and declining, the Java sugars ex Clarie Palmer, were all sold at 38s 3d. to 38s. 6d.; maize is steady at 3s. 10d.; Downer's kerosene sold at 1s. 3d.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Aldinga (s.), from Adelaide; Hermdal, Norwegian barque, from Frederickstaadt via Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

The Attorney-General, who was absent yesterday from the House, through illness, being worse to-day, the Assembly adjourned till Tuesday next, when Mr. Andrew's motion will come on.

A meeting of citizens is called for to-night, to consider the propriety of raising money by bonds to pay off the Corporation overdraft.

The corn market is perfectly stagnant.

ARRIVED.—Coorong (s.), from Melbourne.

MR. LUCAS FOR CANTERBURY.

A MEETING of the electors of Canterbury, resident in Waverley and the neighbourhood, was held yesterday evening in the Municipal Council Chambers, Waverley. The room was well filled with electors. It was moved that the chair be taken by Mr. Walter Smith. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. SMITH thanked them for the position in which they had placed him. He had no doubt but that it would be an easy one. He knew from past experience that they were noted for orderly conduct, and he would ask them for a fair hearing for the candidate. He had spoken to Mr. Lucas to-night for the first time, but for about eleven years his conduct in the Legislative Assembly had been continually before them. He had great pleasure in introducing Mr. Lucas to them, to whom he trusted they would give an impartial hearing. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LUCAS then came forward and said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—He appeared before them in a different position from the candidates of the Opposition. They were new and untried men, with the exception of Mr. Hill, who had seen one session in Parliament. He had had a seat in the House for the last eleven years. It was a matter of course that new men, like new brooms, swept clean. A gentleman who had represented an electorate for ten years could not expect to have met with satisfaction from the whole of the people, and he could not expect that the whole of his proceedings in the Assembly could have met with the approval of one person. The electors of this constituency could look back at his general conduct in the Assembly and draw a comparison between his good acts and those that were otherwise. If their comparison were in favour of his good acts he would ask for their approval. If any person present were to go back to his proceedings for past years that he might then have done something that he would now wish undone, he would not say that in the many duties of the office which he had held he might not have been mistaken. He admitted that he might have been mistaken. As he had said, a public man could hardly move in any great question but that he offended some person. He might please twenty or offend one. He was sorry to see as a rule that the whole of a public man's bad works were graven in brass, and all his good acts marked in the sand. While he was in Parliament he was scarcely a day absent in the session, and he had taken a part in every matter large or small. He had done many things that could be proved to by the people. He had never taken a part in, or supported a measure, or registered a vote that had not been for the good of the people generally. (Hear, hear.) They must be aware that he had taken a great interest in the extension of railways. If they looked back they would see that he had advocated their extension in Parliament. He saw that they had no navigable rivers, and that there was a great barrier of mountains which prevented the colony from going ahead. Two sessions ago he had tried to get the Southern line extended from Goulburn to the Murrumbidgee. It was astonishing to see how much had been done to agitate the members of Parliament to extend this railway. If it were extended it would prove of the greatest benefit to the colony. He said save as much in three years as would pay for the construction of the railway. The year before last it was seen from statistics that New South Wales had only exported 84,000 bales of wool, and that during a similar period in Victoria, no less than 146,000 bales had found their way to the home market from Melbourne. It was well known that Victoria did not possess more than a quarter of the sheep that New South Wales did. The 84,000 bales from New South Wales and Queensland were brought to Sydney, but a large quantity found its way from the back country districts over the border of the colony. The settlers of the pastoral districts in the interior got their supplies from the place to which they sent their produce, and the consequence was that they introduced goods to the value of £1,000,000 sterling into their back country. Rating the wool that went from New South Wales homewards via Victoria, at 80,000 bales, and valuing it at £20 per bale, it was thus seen that no less than a value of £1,600,000 went out of New South Wales in that article alone, and the proposed railway might make a benefit of what now proved a loss to the colony. If they but used on the Murray River, which extended for 400 miles into the interior of the continent and over a vast territory—a small punt, they would be able to intercept the whole of the wool from passing across the Border, and bring it to its proper depot, the City of Sydney, instead of allowing it to go to Melbourne. By the improvements which he had suggested they would, in the short space of three years, be able to pay for the construction of a railway from Goulburn to Murrurundi. (Hear, hear.) He would say that if they did him the honour to return him he would try to get a measure for its adoption passed as soon as possible. He would wish to get the railways carried on at as early a moment as was convenient. They had many contractors who would soon be finished with the work they had in hand, and they would construct the railways of the colony at a cheap rate. They would take the plant with them, and that and the navvies being disengaged, unless they were taken advantage of by the people of this colony, they would go to the sister colony of Victoria, and we would have to pay their passage and bring them back again. He had moved a rule in the House that the various railway time tables should be fixed by Act of Parliament. This would be an inducement to people to live along the line. The railway companies in England and America gave men who settled on the lines every facility. To a man who expended £500 they gave a free pass for three years; to a man who spent £1000, a similar indulgence for six years, and so on. The consequence of this was that a larger traffic sprung up; more material for building, &c., was required, more men were required to erect houses, and families began to drop in, and flourishing towns were soon established. He believed that everything that could be should be done that the working man might be enabled to take up his abode in the country. Trains should be fixed to run at a quarter-past 6 and a quarter to 6 o'clock at 1d. per mile. These trains would be to draw the working man away from the dirty lanes of the city to the healthsome fields and country. Where they had thought such a sanitary measure necessary in England, it should be adopted here. They would, by reading the reports of the City Health Officer, in which he spoke of the disgustingly filthy state in which some of the back lanes of the city were, see at once that something was necessary to be done, and it was therefore highly desirable than a means of removing from them should be placed at the disposal of the working man in and going out of Sydney. Those who lived in the healthy suburbs of Waverley and Randwick, could form no approximate idea of the number of people who were grovelling in filth in the city. If they compared the children of the suburbs he had mentioned with those of certain parts of Sydney, they would hardly believe that they belonged to the same race. If the working men wished their children to be as the natives of this colony were a few years ago, it would be necessary for them to reside in the suburbs. (Hear, hear.) As to the matter of education, he would say that he was in favour of the present Education Bill. (Great applause.) He had supported the bill in every instance, and had voted for it on every division. If they did him the honour of accepting him as their representative, he would promise that it would never be interfered with. (Hear, hear.) There was one alteration he would wish to have adopted. This was the establishment of night schools. Many parents would be able to let those children attend them who could not go to the day schools. Many young people at work through the day would be glad to take advantage of such a measure. In Prussia, where education was free, every child was admitted to schools without any fees. There were in that country 17,000 night schools and 23,000 day schools. These figures showed that the night schools were equally well attended with the day schools. The amendment mentioned was the only one he would allow to be made in the Public Schools Act. Ten years hence the advantages of that Act would be more and more appreciated. He had been instrumental in getting established in the Hartley district no less than six schools under the Council of Education, and the petitions for their establishment were signed by an equal number of Protestants and Roman Catholics. He believed in the children of both denominations being educated together. To the honour of the children, all sectarian jealousy in them would die out. Every inducement should be held out in the hope of getting rid of the jealousy which now existed in the colony. He should vote for a reduction of the present cost of telegrams. He was in favour of a uniform charge of 1s. per message within a certain distance. If the price were lowered, the electric telegraphs would be more useful to the public and more profitable to the revenue. He had seen in Sir Rowland Hill's penny postage the great result of a reduction in the charge for letters. The consequence of that reduction was what it would be, in the present instance, the cause of a large increase of the revenue. He had always been opposed to ad valorem duties. He was in favour of taxation through the Custom-house. We now imported annually goods to the value of about £9,000,000. With the exception of a small portion, these should be able to go free of taxation. He was in favour of a uniform tariff between all the colonies. The duties of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia should be collected, thrown in one fund, and distributed according to population. He would try to get rid of the Border duties, which were the annoyance of the people of the back country. He was opposed to a property tax. If a heavy tax were laid on the owner of property he would in turn charge the tenant, so that the burden of the imposition fell on the latter. He was in favour of a tax through the Customs, opposed to a property tax or one through the ad valorem principle. He was in favour of immigration. We wanted a mixture of immigrants. There were here inducements for all classes. He would wish for moneyed men—men with capital who could employ the immigrant labourer, so that he would not find his way into our charitable institutions. They wanted men able to employ, and men willing to be employed. The charitable institutions of this country were kept up at a cost of £118,000 a year. It was for them to see that they did not receive pauper immigrants into the colony. They saw that in England that it was the general wish to get rid of pauper element of the population, but we did not want to swell out our institutions. He was in favour of law reform, and it was high time that they had one. If a wealthy man went to law with a poor man, the latter had no chance; and those who entered into law suits never knew when they would cease, and the poor man did not know but that he would be driven out of the Supreme Court into the Insolvent Court. He was for the doing away of all distinctions between attorneys and barristers. In a Court the attorney often gave a case over to a barrister so that he might move the Court, and for this the barrister charged from three to ten guineas for what was sometimes only a few minutes' work. He would do what he could to carry such a measure as that proposed by Mr. Fisher. He believed that the electorate of Canterbury was too large. What a distance there was between the South Head and Homebush! The electorate extended round by Balmain by Liberty Plains and Botany Heads. There were, he believed, no less than eighteen polling places in the electorate. One person would be quite unable to represent the electorate to the satisfaction of the electors. It had a population of 4500 electors. Parramatta, with 1400 electors and covering four square miles, returned two members. If they were represented in proportion to Parramatta they would return six members to Parliament. He was in favour of municipalities. He saw that great improvements had been made since their establishment. At one time going through the roads in Redfern and Randwick, through their impassable state caused by the rain. They were now as good as they could be. [A voice: "Who pays for it? Only the 'busmen.'"] (Great applause.) He admitted the 'busmen did pay and paid too much. The license, he believed to be—[Elector: "Busman, £10 a-year, and £5 to go to Waverley"]—Mr. Lucas, and—["and nine shillings a-week for the toll-bar."] He must acknowledge that it was monstrous. (Shameful.) He must acknowledge that it was "shameful." ["Four shillings and sixpence for timekeepers."] The Sydney Council had no right to fix their stands where they liked. (Hear, hear.) The 'bus license should be equally divided between every municipality, according to the length of the streets through which the vehicle passed. He was strong upon the point, that the City Council had never had the power to make a stand. He did not see that a power was given to charge them a license for each municipality through which the busmen passed. He would say that the license—[a voice: "twelve pounds a-year"] was enormous, and more than they could pay. The time had arrived that tolls should be abolished from Sydney to Waverley. It appeared to him that it would be a much better plan for the inhabitants to have the roads kept out of the city funds. Many people were in favour of tolls because they looked upon them as an easy form of taxation; but they must take into consideration the great expense at which they were carried on. His acts had been before them, and his past conduct would be the best guarantee of what he would do for the future. He would do his best to represent them and the colony generally. He would not merely look after their interests. He would be in the House a member of the colony, although nominally he represented Canterbury. There had only been one fault found with him. This was in respect to a charge against him for having left the people at Canterbury after being elected by them, and afterwards getting returned for Hartley. He had been asked to stand for Hartley as its electors had told him to keep out the squatter interest; he, they said, being the only person who could keep a squatter out. He held out a long time before he consented to stand, and then it was only they had told him that a squatter was not likely to put up for Canterbury, and that if elected for Hartley he could still attend to the interests of the other electorate. He would rather represent Canterbury than any other electorate in the colony. He could not well refuse, seeing that a requisition with 501 names had been presented to him. The electors had always had confidence in him. If returned, he would do what he could, and he could say no more.

Several questions were asked Mr. Lucas by the electors. What follows contains the substance of his replies. As to triennial Parliaments, he did not think that they were of such consequence as they thought they were. The one just come to an end was the longest they had had, and lasted nearly five years. The next longest, he believed, only existed for three years and four months, so they would see they were about [illegible] without having recourse to legislation. He had always been in opposition to the present Ministry. He was opposed to a tax on tea and sugar. He did not think the permissive Bill should be made the subject of legislation [illegible] but he would like to see a law in force preventing publicans from supplying drink to children of a certain age. He would not say what age, as that would have to be determined. As to the eight-hour question, he did not see that it was a subject that could be admitted into matters of legislation. He would do all in his power to abolish dancing saloons.

Mr. MACPHERSON moved, "That Mr. Lucas is a fit and proper person to represent the constituency of Canterbury in the Legislative Assembly." The motion was seconded by Mr. Robert M'Coy, put to the meeting, and carried with only three dissentients.

The meeting thereupon came to a close. Mr. Hanson was present in the room during the latter part of the meeting.

ELECTORATE OF EAST MAITLAND.

[FROM OUR REPORTER.]

THE nomination for this electorate took place in the Court-house at East Maitland on Wednesday. The returning-officer (Mr. J. N. Brunker) began the proceedings at noon by reading the writ, and asking the electors, of whom there were about two hundred present, to give a quiet and impartial hearing to all who might have to address them.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERS proposed the nomination of Mr. Alexander Dodds. He had known Mr. Dodds for the last thirty years, and there was nothing in that gentleman's private character or public conduct of which any man need be ashamed. For the last seven years Mr. Dodds had been the Mayor of East Maitland; he was a member of the Public School Board, and both with respect to municipal and other local improvements, and to education, he had conferred great services upon the community. Mr. Dodds had represented the electorate with credit, and he deserved the highest public recognition which we could bestow upon him. He moved that Mr. Dodds was a fit and proper person to represent this electorate in the next Parliament.

Mr. JOHN MURPHY seconded the nomination of Mr. Dodds, whom he described as being incomparably superior in intelligence, education, and character to his opponent. We should disgrace ourselves, and it would be a calamity to the country if we returned a man of the Scholey stamp. Mr. Murphy spoke at some length in disparagement of Mr. Scholey, and his remarks occasioned a great deal of interruption on the part of Mr. Scholey's friends.

Mr. CHARLES ATKINSON proposed Mr. Stephen Scholey as a fit and proper person to represent the constituency. He said that Mr. Scholey had lived many years in this town, was well known to all of them, and he had never heard of anything against his character. Mr. Scholey had been for many years a member of the Municipal Council, and his experience in that body as well as the industry by which he had acquired an independence were qualities which would make him a useful representative.

Mr. JOHN BURKE seconded the nomination of Mr. Scholey. He said that both candidates were respectable townsmen.

There being no other candidates,

The RETURNING-OFFICER then called upon Mr. Dodds to address the electors.

Mr. DODDS, who was received with very general cheering, said that he appeared before them at their own solicitation as a candidate for the representation of East Maitland. Five years ago, by the almost spontaneous voice of the people, they did him the honour of sending him to Parliament, and his conduct for that period was before them. He did not say that he had pleased every one, but he had done his best to represent their interests faithfully. He had no quarrel with Mr. Scholey for appearing as a candidate in opposition to him; and he trusted that this election would be conducted throughout with the best of feeling, that no animosity would be stirred up in our small community, but that when the election was over we should be able to shake hands. Personally, it was a small matter whether their choice fell upon him or Mr. Scholey; but he thought that he had claims superior to any which had been advanced by Mr. Scholey. (Hear, hear.) They had, no doubt, all read Mr. Scholey's address, and from that they would be able to judge in some measure as to that gentleman's fitness to represent them. So far as he could make out that address, it seemed to him that Mr. Scholey was desirous of destroying all the public records. (Mr. Scholey: No.) What a precious state of things we should be in, if a gentleman entering the House were to set up a proposition of that kind. Mr. Scholey had said that he was in favour of the Public Schools Act; but he (Mr. Dodds) voted for the second reading of that measure, and supported it throughout. If he were again sent into the House he should be prepared to give it his most strenuous support. If it were shewn that the Act required amendment, he would be willing to amend it; if it were shewn that it was wrongly administered, he would be willing to see that administration of it amended. Mr. Scholey attached great importance to his own allegations that he (Mr. Dodds) had never done anything for East Maitland. He pointed to the many public works which had been carried out in this electorate—to the Pitnacree bridge, the widening of the viaduct across the railway, to the Court-house, to the railway station, to the reserves, to the relief which had been given to the sufferers from the floods; and he appealed to his fellow-townsmen to say whether, in conjunction with themselves, he had not done something for East Maitland. He should not say one word against Mr. Scholey, excepting that the gentleman had stated matters in a way that did not convince him that he always spoke the truth. When Mr. Parkes stood up to vindicate Mr. Scholey's character in the House, he (Mr. Dodds) felt it to be his duty to state what he knew of the matter. He put it to any man here to say whether he had stated anything untruthfully on that occasion. He then stated that Mr. Scholey was a person very much addicted to preferring charges, and, in some instances, unfounded charges against persons. It was not necessary to revert further to that matter, for it was purely personal as between Mr. Scholey and himself, and he did not know that it was in any way a question of political import. He did not wish to incur considerable expense, grave responsibility, and very much inconvenience to his private comfort, if he had not their full confidence to go into the Parliament as their representative. But as he felt satisfied that he possessed their full confidence, and as he was conscious of the integrity of his intentions and the rectitude of his political conduct, he hoped that they would return him as their member. (Cheers.) He had been well received throughout the electorate, and he had not quarrelled with any man. He should not go into the House as a great statesman or a great orator, but he should endeavour to discharge his duties faithfully and fearlessly, and he should not be fettered, or tied down to the support of any Ministry. He should not put himself under the leadership of any party until he had an opportunity of judging of their measures. He should weigh well their measures, and should vote according to the best of his judgment. Although he admired Mr. Parkes in many respects as a very talented man, one of whom on account of his great ability the country might well be content to be proud, yet he did not admire him throughout all his actions, and he should not be his follower throughout. His opponent was greatly enamoured of Mr. Parkes. [Mr. Scholey: "No."] Years ago Mr. Scholey was one of the two or three who brought Mr. Parkes forward in order to contest the election with Mr. Darvall, and every time that he returned from Sydney, he boasted that he had been received by Mr. Parkes. [Laughter and cheers. Mr. Scholey: "No."] He thought that he was correct in saying that if they sent Mr. Scholey into the House, Mr. Parkes would only have to pull the string and Mr. Scholey would nod his head. (Laughter and uproar.) He thought he had done as much for them as any man could do, but he could not promise to do everything that they required of him. It was not his fault that he could not carry out his views in every respect. He would now explain what his political principles were. He should be in favour of a bill to limit the duration of Parliament to three years, so that if any candidate should be elected to the House unsuited to that position or obnoxious to the people, he might at the end of three years be brought face to face with those who sent him there. When he went into the House he stated publicly that he was opposed to the tax on newspapers. There had been only one or two occasions on which he could vote on the subject, and then he had voted according to his convictions and his previously expressed opinions. He should vote for the repeal of the postage charge on newspapers because he thought that the newspaper was one of the principal means by which the people could be educated. If a proposal to extend the railways were brought into the House, he should vote for their extension beyond the present termini. With regard to immigration, he had no doubt that a scheme for the introduction of suitable persons would be brought forward. He should endeavour to deal fairly with a scheme of that kind, and he should be prepared to support a scheme which would not only bring British but Irish immigrants to this colony. Mr. Scholey said that he was in favour of British immigration; but he (Mr. Dodds) was desirous that immigrants should be brought from all three countries in equal proportion as nearly as might be. He should not vote for any measure that would tend to inundate the country with pauper population, but he should try and induce people to come out and settle upon the lands, and immigration of that sort would promote the prosperity of the country. With regard to the Land Act, he approved of it as a whole. It had been the means of giving many people homes in the colony. He should be opposed to any intermeddling with that Act, but if it were possible to amend it, after we had had the wisdom of the country upon it, he should be happy to give such amendment his support. In regard to the reduction in the price of land, he thought that it was only fair that the price should be reduced. Land was the same as every other commodity; it differed in quality, and land of inferior quality ought to be reduced in price. He approved of the reduction of the price from 20s. to 10s. an acre, and of the proposal that land should be classified according to quality. If we could get an industrial class to settle upon the land, it would be better even to give it away for nothing. As he said before, he voted for the second reading of the Public Schools Bill, and he should give the Act his most strenuous support. He would endeavour to prevent any intermeddling with it, or any attempt to destroy the usefulness of the Act in any way. A very useful measure was brought into the House by Dr. Wilson to regulate the licensing of public-houses; and he should be most happy to give his support to any measure which might tend to lessen drunkenness, or to diminish the immorality that prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the land. While speaking of the Public schools, he forgot to say that, in his opinion, the teachers were very inadequately paid, and he would certainly advocate an increase of the salaries paid to efficient teachers. They were educated men; it was indispensable that they should be men of good character, and he should, by all means in his power, endeavour to give this question his attention and support. He would vote for any [illegible] scheme of retrenchment. Mr. Samuel told us the other day that he thought he should be able to bring the expenditure of the country within the income, and if that could be done there would be no necessary to resort to fresh taxation. Mr. Samuel's estimates, however, appeared to be a matter of doubt, though he should be happy to find that it was well founded. Every Ministry made promises of retrenchment, which they failed, in the long run, to carry out. Mr. Parkes thought that he could make a reduction of £100,000 in the police expenditure, but, as a Minister, he found out that he was mistaken, and he failed to do it. As things had gone, he had not much hope of the expectations of Mr. Samuel, or of any other Minister being realised. If it were necessary to resort to fresh taxation, he should prefer taxation through the Customs. All classes of persons would then be reached. An income tax would be equally as objectionable as the ad valorem duties. He approved of taxing property through municipal institutions, but if we were to have a property or a land tax to supply the revenue of the country, they would have a host of tax gatherers going about the country who would be very obnoxious and very burdensome to the people. He was neither a Tory nor a Radical. He grew with the growth of the country. He came to the colony when he was very young, and he had studied public affairs very closely, more especially had he given consideration to all public questions brought before the House, since he had been elected a member of that Assembly. [Mr. Dodds then proceeded to refer to certain charges which he said Mr. Scholey had made against him with reference to the reserve, the cattle sale yards, the back road to Morpeth, and some other matters of purely local concernment, and which would be uninteresting if not unintelligible to the general reader. Mr. Dodds's remarks on these points were throughout enthusiastically applauded by the meeting.] He laid no claim to their votes on any private considerations. For the last two years Mr. Scholey had been working quietly for their votes, and in order to curry favour had tried to thwart his attempts to benefit the district and then turned round and made it a ground of complaint that he had not done what Mr. Scholey had tried to prevent him from doing. He relied upon the honesty of his character, the integrity of his conduct, and his reputation for truthfulness in all these matters, and he asked them to be early at the poll to-morrow, and to record their votes for the best man. If they thought that Mr. Scholey was the best man, by all means vote for him. But he thought that, after the arduous labours which he had performed in the municipality they would hardly forget him. For the last seven years he had been Mayor of the municipality, and he believed that he had never thrown difficulties in the way of any improvement, and in all weathers he had been at his post. And while he had been in the House, he had never neglected their interests, but he had always done his best to promote their welfare. No relative of his was employed in the Government service, and he did not want any favours from the Government for any of his friends. Mr. Scholey had tried to make capital out of the proposal to establish an Industrial School in this district. That was a matter which had not been lost sight of by him, for he had urged it both on the attention of Mr. Parkes and of Mr. Robertson, and he had at various times pointed out what he thought would be a suitable site for the purpose. He had also pressed upon the Government the necessity for preventing the nuisance which was now caused by the drainage from the gaol, and Mr. Sutherland had promised to remedy the evil as soon as the result of experiments which were being made at the Bathurst gaol should be ascertained. He said again if they thought that his opponent was better qualified to represent them in local matters, and on questions affecting the whole colony, by all means return him. That gentleman will have many sleepless nights, and he wished him joy of the position he would occupy. For himself he relied entirely upon the support of the independent electors, and he should be content to abide by the result whatever that was, and be content still to do all he could for his fellow-townsmen in his quiet way. (Cheers.)

Mr. CHAMBERS asked: Would you be prepared to support any well-considered measure for the registration of votes, instead of having the roll collected as at present? I am an elector in three different electorates, but my name has been left off the roll in each of them, though it was on in previous rolls. I am informed that that is also the case with some other electors.

Mr. DODDS: The question requires some consideration, and I am sorry that I cannot on the spot give a decided answer. I regret that there should have been any defect in the roll, and will try and have it remedied.

In reply to other questions, Mr. Dodds stated that he would not be, and had not been, [illegible] any obstruction in the House such as that which had lately taken place; that being in favour of reducing the price of land, he should be prepared to deal very liberally with the free selectors in reference to their unpaid balances; and that when the railway got to Musclebrook he should like to see the rates for the carriage of stock fixed as low as was compatible with the interests of the [illegible].

Mr. STEPHEN SCHOLEY then came forward to address the electors, and was received with cheers. He said that he had been charged by Mr. Murphy with being a friend of Mr. Parkes. That he denied. If he went into that House—as he believed he should—he would not go in tears to any party—to Mr. Parkes or to any other gentleman. He had always acted independently in his public capacity, wherever he had been placed, and he had always endeavoured, as far as he could, to work for the benefit of East Maitland. (Hear, hear.) He supported Mr. Parkes in 1864, but that did not bind him to support Mr. Parkes now. He had seen many things in Mr. Parkes that he could not agree with, and he had told him so. Their late member had told them that whenever he went down to Sydney he had always waited on Mr. Parkes, but he had done no such thing. He was friendly to Mr. Parkes; but if he went into that House, it would be as an independent member. (Hear, hear.) If he was not so able to speak to them now as Mr. Dodds was, he hoped that when he came back to them at the end of five years he should be better able to speak to them than Mr. Dodds, and if he could not bring more to bear in his favour than Mr. Dodds had done, he would give up shop. (Laughter.) Mr. Dodds had told them that he had done a great deal to this Court-house, but was it not the Chief Justice that got that verandah? (Cries of "yes," and laughter.) Mr. Dodds said that he was not going to impugn his character, and then he went in to make him as black as he could. [A voice: "But not half as black as you are," and laughter.] He had come forward at the request of the electors, and he had everywhere been received well by large meetings. At one of those meetings he was asked if he would support a bill to abolish Mr. Plunkett's Party Procession Act? He said that he would not allow Mr. Plunkett's Act to be altered. The man then put the rules of the Orange Society into his hands and said, "If you won't support that, we will support the man that will." [Mr. Dodds: "I never said anything of the sort."] He found that man's name on Mr. Dodds's committee. (Uproar.) What better evidence could we have that Mr. Dodds must have pledged himself to support that man? (Confusion.) It seemed to him that he had touched a very sore point. ["So you have, but the cap don't fit," and "Dodds has done nothing of the sort."] It seemed to be a very sore spot to Mr. Dodds's committee, and it showed that they thought that Mr. Dodds had made a statement that they did not fancy. (Dissent.) [Mr. Dodds: "I have made no such statement."] He was in favour of railway extension, but he preferred a cheaper system than that which was carried out at present. He should advocate the American system of railways which would cost from three to seven thousand a mile. He was in favour of free selection, and he always had been. He would reduce the price of land to induce the people in the large towns to take up their residence in the country by reducing the price of land to 10s. an acre. There was a large quantity of land which if put up to auction at 2s. 6d. would find its value, and there was plenty of land in this country that was not worth that. He was opposed to a nominee House, but he would support a measure for the formation of an elective Upper House as well as a Lower one. He was in favour of triennial Parliaments because he thought that it was necessary that the country should have the privilege of bringing their members to school and asking them their A B C. If he went into the House he should be prepared to ask his own questions, and not to go to the Speaker for them. (Derisive cheers.) The friends of Mr. Dodds had circulated a report that he could neither read nor write—(Mr. Dodds: No)—and that he was fit for nothing. He did not know that a man at fifty-five years of age should be despised as being illiterate. He did not profess to be an educated man. He professed to be one of your working men. (Applause and derision.) He got hold of a few Latin words by being under Mr. Dodds's tuition, and he gave Mr. Dodds credit for his industry in teaching an old man like him almost any thing. If he should be returned, they would have him just as he was now, a plain Yorkshireman. He should be the same inside the House as he was here. He should be in favour of immigration, and should offer equal inducements to all sections of British subjects, and by British subjects he meant Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen. But it appeared that he was taught different by his late schoolmaster; and he was very much obliged to Mr. Dodds. He was in favour of industrial schools, and he was one of the parties who first induced the Colonial Secretary to look at the land. He was told by Dr. Wilson that it was dedicated to the people of East Maitland for an industrial school. He was in favour of the Public Schools Act, administered in a spirit of liberal fairness and impartiality as regarded all parties. He should at all times be prepared to give his aid against that Act being improperly made to interfere in any way with the just rights of any denomination. Education was progressing, and he was very glad to see it. Although he was not a very learned man himself, in England he took a great interest in Sabbath-schools, and since he came to New South Wales he had done the same. He was in favour of retrenchment. That was a most necessary thing in this colony. In 1863 the colony was £6,000,000 in debt, and in 1870 it would be £9,750,000, so that where the debt was to end he did not know. If we proceeded at this rate we should soon be in the Bankrupt Court. It was necessary to do all we could to retrench in every fair way. He should be in favour of beginning with the high salaries, and he thought that we ought to have a Governor for £5000, including about £100 which was now paid towards the Governor's expenses. He should further be prepared to support the reduction of the Colonial Secretary's salary from £2000 to £1200 a-year. Mr. Parkes was like all other men when he got into office, he liked to keep as much as he could get. He should be prepared to reduce the whole of the Ministers' salaries to £1000; and from this he had no doubt that many of the leading men of Maitland would be prepared to oppose him at this election. He would give a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and he should be prepared to reduce expenditure as much as possible, to act upon the principle upon which he had always acted, which was to get as much work done for as little money as possible. He should like to see the revenue expended to the best possible advantage. He thought that it was very little that Mr. Dodds had got done for East Maitland, and he charged him with taking the sale-yards away from East Maitland. "He can't do it," "they are there yet," and laughter.] Mr. Scholey proceeded to show, at considerable length, that Mr. Dodds was not entitled to credit in reference to the Pitnacree Bridge, the Reserves, &c., his remarks on these topics being the occasion of much noisy interruption and altercation among some of the more excited of the electors. He went on to speak of the drainage of the gaol, and was met with a good deal of badgering about its effect upon his triangular paddock. He said that Mr Dodds had not done his duty about that matter. About that water-closet up there, he would have brought it into the House. (Cheers, and "Why you would stink them out.") He would have stirred, ther, so that we should have had it remedied years ago, instead of allowing it to go down to Morpeth to poison the water. It ought to be entirely dealt with by the whole of the members of the Northern districts. If they did him the honour of returning him, he should attempt to have the water-closet removed; and if he did not get it done one day, he would carry it another. If he could not get it done one week, he would carry it again; and, if he could not get it one month, he would carry it again. (Laughter.) Depend upon it; it should not stink in his nostrils. Agitation was the thing to get a thing done. (Cheers.) It was perfect nonsense for their late member to tell them that he would go in independent. He (Mr. Dodds) would go in to support the Parkes and Martin Ministry. (Great noise.) He was told that Mr. Dodds had supported Mr. Martin; and was not that the direction that Mr. Dodds would go again? He said that it was. He was told that Mr. Dodds had induced Mr. Lloyd to stand, and then turned round upon him. [Mr. Dodds: "I deny it."] Mr. Dodds would deny anything. (Great uproar.) Mr. Dodds had not done his duty.

Mr. SCHOLEY also spoke at length respecting his conduct and that of Mr. Nainby about a road; respecting a sentence passed on a boy by Mr. Day, the Police Magistrate, and his (Mr. Scholey's) efforts to get a remission of the punishment. He spoke of the non-publication of the accounts of the reserve, of the cemetery, a culvert, the approach to a timber yard, goods station, and other topics of that kind.

The RETURNING-OFFICER called for a show of hands, and he declared it to be in favour of Mr. Dodds.

Mr. Scholey demanded a poll.

Cheers were given for the Returning-officer and for the Queen.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE following are the places and dates of Nominations, and Polling Days, for the ensuing General Election. The writs are dated 16th November, 1869, and are all returnable on the 24th January, 1870:—

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Date of Nomination.	Polling Day.
		1869.	1869.
The Bogan (1) ..	Dubbo ..	10 Dec.	22 Dec.
Liverpool Plains (1)..	Tamworth ..	10 Dec.	23 Dec.
The Gwydir (1) ..	Wee Waa ..	10 Dec.	24 Dec.
The Hastings (1) ..	Port Macquarie	10 Dec.	23 Dec.
The Upper Hunter (1)	Scone ..	13 Dec.	16 Dec.
The Lower Hunter (1)	Raymond Ter.	14 Dec.	17 Dec.
Narellan (1) ..	Campbelltown .	15 Dec.	17 Dec.
The Hawkesbury (2)	Windsor ..	15 Dec.	18 Dec.
St. Leonards (1) ..	St. Leonards ..	15 Dec.	20 Dec.
The Hume (1) ..	Albury ..	15 Dec.	23 Dec.
New England (1) ..	Armidale ..	15 Dec.	23 Dec.
The Murray (1) ..	Deniliquin ..	15 Dec.	29 Dec.
Morpeth (1) ..	Morpeth ..	16 Dec.	17 Dec.
Parramatta (2) ..	Parramatta ..	16 Dec.	17 Dec.
Tenterfield (1) ..	Tenterfield ..	16 Dec.	23 Dec.
West Maitland (1) ..	West Maitland	17 Dec.	20 Dec.
Carcoar (1).. ..	Carcoar ..	17 Dec.	23 Dec.
East Macquarie (2) ..	Kelso ..	18 Dec.	21 Dec.
Hartley (1).. ..	Hartley ..	18 Dec.	23 Dec.
The Tumut (1) ..	Tumut ..	20 Dec.	22 Dec.
Bathurst (1) ..	Bathurst ..	20 Dec.	22 Dec.
Canterbury (2) ..	Ashfield ..	20 Dec.	28 Dec.
Yass Plains (1) ..	Yass ..	20 Dec.	24 Dec.
The Lachlan (1) ..	Boorowa ..	20 Dec.	28 Dec.
Patrick's Plains (1)..	Singleton ..	21 Dec.	23 Dec.
Windsor (1) ..	Windsor ..	21 Dec.	22 Dec.
Queanbeyan (1) ..	Queanbeyan ..	21 Dec.	23 Dec.
Wellington (1) ..	Wellington ..	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Centl. Cumberland (2)	Liverpool ..	24 Dec.	28 Dec.
The Williams (1) ..	Dungog ..	27 Dec.	31 Dec.
			1870.
Monaro (1) ..	Cooma ..	27 Dec.	4 Jan.
Balranald (1) ..	Balranald ..	15 Dec.	5 Jan.
Gold-fields South (1)	Adelong ..	15 Dec.	10 Jan.
Gold-fields West (1)..	Sofala ..	15 Dec.	10 Jan.
Gold-fields North (1)	Uralla ..	15 Dec.	10 Jan.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Constituency.	Members.	Votes.
Newcastle	G. A. Lloyd	588
East Sydney	H. Parkes	3397
"	Sir J. Martin	3158
"	D. Buchanan	2765
"	G. King	2702
Paddington	Hon. J. Sutherland ..	Unopposed
Clarence	T. Bawden	Unopposed
Northumberland	Dr. Brookes	760
West Sydney	J. Wearne	2977
"	Hon. John Robertson	2830
"	W. C. Windeyer	2739
"	W. Speer	2664
Newtown	S. C. Brown	925
Murrumbidgee	W. Macleay	Unopposed
Glebe	G. W. Allen	Unopposed
Goulburn	M. Alexander	Unopposed
Argyle	E. Butler	Unopposed
Kiama	H. Parkes	581
Nepean	J. T. Ryan	405
Illawarra	J. Osborne	575
Camden	A. Onslow	867
"	J. Morrice	742
Wollombi	J. Eckford	414
Shoalhaven	T. Garrett	634
Balranald	J. Phelps	Unopposed
Eden	H. Clarke	590
Orange	S. Samuel	Unopposed
Hunter	J. Dillon	319
West Macquarie	E. Webb	
Braidwood	M. W. Kelly	872
Paterson	R. M. Arnold	285
Mudgee	M. H. Stephen	
Maitland, East	A. Dodds	

OUGHT THE NAMES OF CANDIDATES TO BE ON THE ELECTORAL ROLL?

WE have received the following letters on the above subject:—

"In your leading article of to-day you assume that the 16th clause of the Constitution Act is still in force. This is an error. The qualification for membership in the Assembly is given in the 8th clause of the Electoral Act (22 Vic., No. 20), from which it appears to be now no longer an essential to be registered as voter in order to be qualified for election.

"16th December."

"In your leader of this morning, commenting upon the duties of returning-officers, you commit an error in naming clause 16 of the Constitution Act as that under which persons are qualified to become members of the Assembly. This clause, as well as others, was repealed by the 2nd clause of the Electoral Act of 1858, 22 Vic., No. 20, in which Act, clause 8, qualifies as follows:—

"'Every male subject of her Majesty of the full age of twenty-one years, and absolutely free, being natural born, or who, being a naturalised subject, shall have resided in this colony for five years, shall be qualified to be elected a member of the Assembly for any electoral district, unless disqualified by sections 17 and 18 of the Constitution Act, or unless under section 11 or 12 of this Act, he would be disqualified or incapacitated as an elector.'

"The clauses herein referred to do not deal in any way with the question as to whether or not a candidate is on the roll of any electorate."

We call attention, 1st, to the following part of the 8th clause in the Act to amend the Electoral Law:—"Unless disqualified by section 17 or 18 of the Constitution Act."

2nd. The 18th clause of that Act is as follows (the 17th does not touch the question in dispute):—"Any person absolutely free (except as is hereinafter excepted) WHO SHALL BE QUALIFIED AND REGISTERED AS A VOTER IN AND FOR ANY ELECTORAL DISTRICT WITHIN THE SAID COLONY SHALL BE QUALIFIED TO BE ELECTED A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR ANY ELECTORAL DISTRICT WITHIN THE SAID COLONY."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Mr. Docker's letter to Mr. W. Macleay in to-day's *Herald*, calling in question the accuracy of his and Mr. Forster's comments upon Mr. Docker's opposition in the Legislative Council to the "Conditional Purchaser's Prelease Declaratory Bill," introduced last session by the Government, contains so offensive, and, as I think, so uncalled for, an allusion to myself, and to those friends with whom I have long acted, that I venture to ask your permission to offer a few observations in reply.

Mr. Docker might, before going out of his way to make a wanton and deliberate insinuation against the truthfulness either of myself or friends, have done well to remember the late action Mitchell v. Wolfskehl in the Supreme Court, when his own truthfulness was called in question, and afterwards authoritatively impugned by the verdict of a jury, implying that the jury did not believe Mr. Docker upon his oath. No such impugnment of any statement of mine is to be found anywhere. On that occasion I stood almost alone, among Mr. Docker's political opponents, and a number of his own personal friends, in taking a favourable view of the part he took in the very questionable proceedings which were the subject of that action. Upon the main points in issue between Mr. Docker, on the one part, and Mr. Macleay and Mr. Forster on the other, and in regard to which Mr. Docker denies the accuracy of the account of his proceedings given by those two gentlemen, and accuses Mr. Forster, and myself or friends, by insinuations of "indifference for accuracy in his statements," Mr. Docker appears to me palpably to refute himself. It may be creditable to Mr. Docker's critical powers, and to his zeal for literary knowledge, to be able to prove that he has mastered, by profound bibliological research, and to explain for public information and edification, the meaning of the word "machination." And it is quite possible that the word may have been incorrectly applied by Mr. Macleay or Mr. Forster. But such minute analysis of words and phrases, however applicable to literary criticism in general, is clearly beyond the scope of the criticism of public speeches, and of the expression of political sentiments as reported in newspapers. The newspaper reporter is not expected to render, and seldom aims at rendering, more than the substance of the thing or expression reported. No public speaker can be fairly held responsible for more. The question therefore between the parties to this discussion, as always must be the case with such discussions, is simply whether the comments or statements made by Mr. Macleay and Mr. Forster were substantially correct. This question Mr. Docker has answered against himself, and his answer confirms the statements to which he objects, which were substantially that Mr. Docker, in the Legislative Council, the session before last, opposed, or obstructed, or was, in some form or other, instrumental in preventing the passing of the bill alluded to, and that some of his former colleagues took a similar course in the Legislative Assembly last session.

Mr. Docker is too clever a tactician, and perhaps too profound a statesman, not to be fully aware of the prudence of refraining from a violent or demonstrative opposition to any measure, when the real object is to defeat the measure, and that often the most effective means of attaining this object is an indirect course, which appears to be the result, but is in fact only the adroit use of favourable circumstances.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	432	1	8
Gin	130	4	0
Whisky	25	13	5
Rum	305	0	0
All other spirits	45	10	0
Wine	82	9	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	63	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	129	16	0
Cigars	31	16	6
Tea	26	12	0
Coffee and chicory	2	6	10
Sugar (refined)	0	1	8
—— (unrefined)	1120	14	10
Dried fruits	101	16	11
Pilotage	20	4	0
Dues	5	10	0
Ad valorem	422	11	1
Total	£2919	19	5

The wool sales held to-day attracted a fair attendance, and passed off with considerable animation. The prices realised were similar to those ruling last week. The short supply of sheepskins caused greater firmness, and prices ruled more favourable to vendors. Annexed are particulars of sales:—

By Mr. Devlin: JB over Cannonbar, 46 bales scoured wool at 17d., 5 at 12d., 2 at 9½d.; V, 8 greasy at 5d., 2 fleece at 10½d., 8 scoured at 8d. to 16½d., 2 greasy at 4½d., 2 greasy at 4½d.; sheepskins at 4¼d. to 4¾d., pelts at 1½d.

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: GP, 11 bales greasy wool at 6½d.; IM, 5 fleece at 12d.; HL, 12 fleece at 10d., 2 lambs at 7d., 2 pieces at 4d., 1 greasy at 6½d.; BROWNE, 11 fleece at 10d.; HV conjoined over D, 51 greasy at 6¼d., 9 pieces at 3½d., 2 greasy at 6d., sheepskins at 6½d.

By Messrs. Harrison and Jones: S in diamond, 8 bales scoured locks at 7d.; DGS over P, 15 fleece at 11½d.; O, 6 scoured at 8½d.; PQ, 62 scoured at 14½d., 4 at 10½d., 3 at 7½d.; 1869 over J & JD, 12 scoured at 12d., 21 at 13d.; ES, 21 peltwool at 8½d.; AG, 29 scoured at 15½d.; MC in diamond, 8 at 14½d., 2 at 10½d., 1 handwashed at 9½d., 6 greasy at 4½d. to 6½d., 5 fleece at 9d. to 11½d., 1 black at 12½d.; 5 lots sheepskins at 2½d. to 5d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: MM, 10 bales scoured wool at 7½d.; horseshoe, 43 fleece at 14½d., 5 bales and pieces at 6½d.; Cymro, 11 fleece at 14d., 3 locks and pieces at 7d.; AB, 6 fleece at 11½d., 1 mixed at 5½d.; BB over NUB, 6 fleece at 12½d., 1 at 11½d.; JT, 8 at 9½d.; M&S over Perwell, 23 at 10½d., 1 locks at 4½d.; B&C over Bogamilde, 48 fleece at 11½d., 2 skins at 4½d.; W, 6 greasy at 6½d.; OB, 10 scoured at 11½d., PD, 20 fleece at 12d.; Colwell, 6 greasy at 6½d.; LOGR, 16 at 6½d.; B, 10 at 6½d.; TIT, 43 fleece at 12½d.; —, 6 scoured at 8½d. In small lots, 6 greasy at 5½d. to 6d.; 2 locks and pieces at 4½d.; 2 handwashed at 3½d. and 4½d.; 6 fleece at 10d. to 11½d.; 4 scoured at 7d.; 1 lambs at 6d.; 4 mixed and clippings at 3½d. to 6½d.; 15 lots sheepskins at 2½d. to 5d.; pelts at 1d.

The BC over FRH wool sold by Messrs. Mort and Co. on Tuesday realised 16d. per lb.

The following is from Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions in bullion during the week ending 20th October.

Gold.—We have had the following arrivals since our circular of the 23rd instant:—Lady Jocelyn, from Melbourne, with £66,000; Pera, from Alexandria, with £6980; Neva, from the West Indies, with £69,800—total, £132,780. The demand for export was very active at the beginning of the week, both for the Continent and America; withdrawals of coin from the bank to the extent of £159,000 took place, and large shipments of coin were also made from France to the States; the sudden fall in the premium on gold in New York has however quite stopped any further flow of gold thither, and it is not unlikely that some of the parcels already sent may be returned. The Massilia has taken £8350 to Bombay and the China £150,000 sovereigns to New York.

Silver.—The market has been very flat. Prices have consequently declined, and close this day at 60⅜d per ounce standard. The Neva has brought £40,000 from the West Indies.

Mexican dollars, although not very active, maintain their value of 59d per ounce. A very large arrival is expected within the next few days, and a decline in the price may then be looked for. The Holsatia has brought £10,000, the Rhein £30,000, from New York; and the Neva £19,000 from the West Indies.

Exchange on India for bank's drafts at 60 days' sight is 1s 11⅛d per rupee on all three Presidencies.

India Government Loan Notes show no alteration from our last quotations, the rates being—for the 4 per cents., 92 to 93½; for the 5 per cents., 105¼ to 106; and for the 5½ per cents., 110¾ to 111.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz. standard; ditto fine, 77s 9d to 77s 10½d per oz. standard; ditto refinable, 77s 11½d per oz. standard; Spanish doubloons, 75s to 76s per oz; South American doubloons, 73s 9d to 74s per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 4d per oz, nominal. Silver—bar silver, fine, 5s 0⅜d per oz. standard, nearest; ditto, containing 5 grains gold, 5s 0⅝d per oz. standard; fine cake silver, 5s 5⅛d per oz. Mexican dollars, 4s 11d per oz., quiet; five-franc pieces, 4s 11⅞d per oz. Quicksilver, £6 17s per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The *Bathurst Free Press* reports that a magisterial inquiry was held at Mrs. Whitton's, Rarom Inn, on Tuesday, before Mr. J. M. Marsh, P.M., touching the death of a man named Alexander Dawson, then and there lying dead. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that on Sunday evening deceased was riding down the lane leading to the residence of Mr. W. H. Oakes, intending to cross the river on his way to Alloway Bank. When passing through some thistles the horse suddenly shied upon the edge of the creek, and the soil giving way, both horse and rider fell into the creek, a depth of from 14 to 16 feet, the horse rolling upon deceased. Dawson was so much injured that he lay in the creek nearly all night; however, he managed to get out at last and reached Mrs. Whitton's about 6 or 7 o'clock on Monday morning. Mrs. Whitton at once dispatched a messenger for Dr. Machattie, who visited the poor fellow and found him suffering intense agony; he was perfectly sensible and told the doctor the particulars of the accident narrated above. The doctor prescribed for him but was under the impression that the case would terminate fatally. Yesterday morning as the doctor was on his way to visit deceased he met a messenger who informed him that Dawson had just been discovered sitting in a chair quite dead. The doctor made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and discovered that the bladder was burst and the intestines very severely injured. The finding was in accordance with the foregoing statement.

A NEW TOY.—A new toy has made its appearance—one of those which amuse big children as well as small. Its sale in Paris is fabulous, in London very moderate. In France it is called *Ménages-moi jeune homme*: in England, "The Siamese Link." It is a little tube made of osier, into which one can easily introduce a finger at each end. But the fingers once in, it is very difficult to get them out. It is impossible to get them out by pulling, for the harder one pulls the more does the tube contract and tighten on the finger. It thus forms an amusing species of handcuff. It is bought so eagerly in Paris that there are hawkers who, in defiance of the law, proffer it to you in the streets. A few days ago, on the Boulevard des Capucines, a policeman succeeded in arresting one of these hawkers as he was carrying on his illicit commerce, and walked him off to the nearest station. But even a policeman is only a mortal like ourselves—a victim to most human frailties, and amongst others to curiosity. At the corner of the Rue Louis le Grand, the agent of the authorities could not help inquiring from his prisoner what possible use there was for these little tubes. "Oh, it's very simple," said the street Arrab; "I'll show you if you like." "The best of us live and learn," majestically rejoined the representative of order; "show me." With great complacency the hawker explained to the policeman that he was to introduce his little fingers firmly into the ends of the tube, and having done so, to pull hard. The policeman was soon handcuffed, and Monsieur the hawker took to his heels.—*Daily News*.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461203

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Faucett.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.

EMERY V. BARCLAY.

The argument in this case was resumed (from Wednesday) and concluded.

It was a motion for new trial of an action for trespass, wherein the plaintiff had obtained a verdict with £50 damages.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Davis, instructed by Messrs. Iceton and Son, appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Darley and Mr. Butler, instructed by Messrs. Fitzhardinge and Son, in support of the verdict.

The case was tried at the August sittings, before his Honor the Chief Justice and a jury of four. The plaintiff and defendant were both free selectors, and both claimed the land said to have been trespassed upon, which was situated at "Brown's Mountain," near Shoalhaven. Plaintiff relied upon his Parliamentary title as a free selector, and the defendant—originally also a free selector—claimed under a grant from the Crown. The acts declared upon as trespasses had been clearly done by defendant in assertion of his title. While the plaintiff was absent the defendant turned some cattle on to part of land which plaintiff had cleared and improved. He also nailed a slip of bark across the door of plaintiff's hut, with a notice upon it, of which the following is a copy:—"Notice.—Any person found breaking open this door, or cast inside, will be prosecuted according to law. Isaac Barclay."—This notice was disregarded, the cattle were sent to the pound, and after a great deal of disputing, with police-court proceedings and other litigation, the question of title was brought into the Supreme Court for adjudication. The plaintiff, William Emery, was the son of James Emery, a dairy farmer, residing on his own purchased land, near Kiama. James Emery had three sons, of whom the present plaintiff was the youngest. He (James Emery) "free selected" land for each of his sons. The present plaintiff was now over twenty-one years of age, but the free selection of the land, in reference to which this action was brought, was made as far back as the 25th of June 1863. The defendant, Isaac Barclay, on the 16th July, in the same year, free selected 54 acres of land in the same district, and immediately adjoining the free selection made by James Emery for his son William, on the 25th June. On the 6th August and the 20th of August, in the same year, Barclay made two other "free selections" of 40 acres each. On the 30th September Emery made a further free selection of 96 acres for his son. The conditional purchases of Emery were of lands adjoining each other, and Barclay's conditional purchases were also of adjacent lands, all the purchases of both parties being of lots in the same immediate neighbourhood. According to a survey made by a Mr. Haughton, Emery's 72 acres overlapped the 54 acres now claimed by Barclay, but this having been disputed, a new survey was made, under the order of the Government, by a Mr. Christie, who arrived at a conclusion that Barclay's 54 acres overlapped Emery's 72 acres. There was a good deal of evidence about the surveys, but the whole dispute arose out of the difference just mentioned. The trespasses forming the subject matter of the present action had been committed upon that portion of the land which, in consequence of the difference between the two surveys, was claimed by both parties. The Government sustained the second survey, treating the first as having been erroneous, and gave the defendant a grant, dated October, 1867, of the fifty-four acres, so drawn as to include the land now said to have been trespassed upon. But the plaintiff, contending that he had been lawfully placed in possession by the Government as a conditional purchaser, and relying on the decision of the Supreme Court in the case Mate v. Nugent, maintained that this grant was void as regarded the land in dispute, inasmuch as he (plaintiff) had, as such conditional purchaser, a pre-existing and complete Parliamentary title to such land under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff had not complied with the conditions necessary to give him a complete Parliamentary title; that is to say, that there had been no selection, in the first instance, of land within the boundaries now claimed, and that there had not been such "residence" upon it as was necessary to meet the requirements of the Act. The evidence upon these points was conflicting. The residence had not been wholly continuous, plaintiff being frequently at his father's; but he was a good deal on his free selection, and had nearly always a man, or men, working there. The residence was not within the boundaries of this particular free selection as readjusted, but it was maintained that the residence qualification could not be affected by any such modification of boundaries. There was also some contradiction as to the value of the improvements; but there could be no doubt that there had been improvements to more than the amount required by law, as one of the conditions precedent to the grant of free-selected land, if plaintiff was right in other respects. His Honor, in his charge to the jury, held that a conditional purchaser was bound by the written description which he gave at the time of his application. It would not be sufficient to mark out upon the ground itself the boundaries of the land which he wished to "free select," if such boundaries did not correspond with those named in his application. It was not necessary that there should be such particularity of description as might be made by a surveyor, but there must be such a description as that the land might be identified. If there was a variance between the actual boundaries marked on the land by the free selector and those described in his application, it would be the latter which must be considered to have purchased. The Government, when there was a variation between the description and the boundaries actually laid down and taken possession of, might give possession of the latter; and the grant given under such circumstances would be perfectly good. But if, in the meantime, land which had been occupied, but not described in the application, had been granted to another, the right of such grantee would prevail. The first question, therefore, which the jury had then to determine was whether the land surveyed by Mr. Haughton, and occupied by the plaintiff, was the land described in the plaintiff's application. The next question was whether Mr. Haughton had modified the boundaries, and, if so, whether this was done by the authority of the Minister for Lands, for the statute gave such power of modification to the Minister. But there could not, on the plea of modification, be a total change of boundaries, so as radically to change the position of the land held. By modification was meant a mere adjustment, and perhaps a slight change of boundary lines. If the survey was not a modification on behalf of the Minister, in whom, and not in any surveyor, the power to modify was vested, the survey would go for nothing, so far as this power of modification went; and as such power would still be in abeyance, it might be that Mr. Christie's survey was directed in exercise of that power. But it must be modification only. And if there had been already a modification, there could not be a re-modification. The matter was closed and the Government had no power to reopen it. As to the question of residence, it would be sufficient if the Minister was satisfied that the condition of residence had been complied with. It mattered not whether there had in fact been a full compliance with this condition so long as the Minister was satisfied. So also as to improvements. But if the free selector had actually complied in all respects with the conditions as to residence and improvements, he would have a right to hold possession of his free selection, even although he had not obtained the Minister's certificate, or even if the Minister was dissatisfied. His Honor, in reference to the verdict of the jury, expressed his opinion that such verdict was wrong, for the plaintiff had never (as considered) made application of this particular land; and, if he did, it was not in accordance with the Act.

The rule nisi embodied the following points:—1. That the Crown grants put in by the defendant conclusively established his title to the land in question as against the plaintiff. 2. That the plaintiff's application for conditional purchase was not sufficient, within the terms of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, nor a sufficient foundation for the statutory title set up by him to the particular land which he claimed, inasmuch as it failed to describe the land applied for, so that the position could be fixed. 3. Because if the description in the said application could be deemed sufficient in itself, the land indicated therein was not the land claimed by the plaintiff in this case, and whereon the defendant's alleged trespasses were committed. 4. That the position of the land applied for by the plaintiff had been, by the authority of the Government, fixed so as not to include the *locus in quo*; and that his Honor should have directed the jury that it was competent to the Government to fix such position consistently with the terms of application. 5. That the land applied for had been measured by the authority of the Government, and such measurement confirmed by the Government, and that the land as so measured did not include the *locus*. And that his Honor should have directed the jury that the Government were empowered to cause such measurement, and to confirm the same, consistently with the said application; and had so caused such measurement and confirmed the same. And that inasmuch as such measurement excluded the *locus* the plaintiff had no title to the land in dispute. 6. That his Honor should have directed the jury that the Minister for Lands had power so to modify the boundaries of the land to be given to the plaintiff upon his said application as to exclude the *locus*. 7. That the plaintiff did not perform the conditions of residence on the land claimed by him as that comprised in his said application and now in dispute. 8. That the Minister did not approve of the declaration of the plaintiff, under section 18 of the Act, as applicable to the *locus*; but on the contrary was satisfied of the same and of the performance of the conditions of purchase only as applicable to other land, and rejected such declaration, and was dissatisfied as to the performance of the said conditions in respect of the *locus*; and that his Honor should have directed that the evidence in reference to the said declaration and performance of conditions, and of the Minister's action thereon, precluded the plaintiff from possessing a statutory title to the *locus*. 9. That his Honor erred in deciding that even in cases in which the Minister may have formally disapproved of a declaration under the said 18th section, and may have declared himself dissatisfied with the same, yet that a statutory title to the land claimed would exist upon application, residence, and improvement, to be decided on by the jury. 10. That the finding of the jury was both against law and against the evidence. 11. That the damages were excessive. 12. And upon the grounds appearing in the affidavit of the defendant. The grounds thus stated were to the effect that one of the jurymen had intimated an intention to find for the plaintiff, because the latter did not go into the box and contradict certain evidence of the plaintiff. The juryman, however, contradicted this statement, stating that the defendant had spoken to him, charging the plaintiff with falsehood, to which he (the juryman) replied that if so defendant ought to have gone into the witness box and contradicted on oath the evidence which he complained of. The case was very elaborately argued by counsel on both sides.

The Court, by majority, directed a new trial. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Faucett were of opinion that this case ought to be sent to a second jury, because of its being of a difficult and complicated nature, because of the importance of the questions involved, and because of the Judge who tried the case being dissatisfied with the verdict. Their Honors were of opinion that the attention of the jury had not been sufficiently drawn to some of the facts, and especially to the plaintiff's application for the ninety-six acres, which might materially affect the case. The only question for determination was, whether the *locus in quo* was part of the plaintiff's original purchase; for if not, the defendant's grant would come in. As, however, the case was to be tried again, as it had already been very fully discussed, and as it was a case which allowed of as much being said one side as on the other, their Honors would refrain from expressing any opinion. Mr. Justice Hargrave thought that the verdict ought not to have been disturbed. He quite concurred with the charge of the Chief Justice, and saw no reason to find fault with the verdict of the jury. The latter had the whole of the evidence before them, and their finding ought not to be interfered with unless it was demonstrably wrong. This had not been shewn.

A new trial was therefore granted, costs to abide the event.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. District Court Judge Simpson.

FATTORINI V. GORDON.

This was an action brought by Eugene Fattorini (trading as the firm of Fattorini and Company) against Lewis Gordon. Plaintiff claimed £5 4s. 6d. for commission on sale of debenture on stock. The defence was that plaintiff had made the purchase on which this commission was sued for, on his own account, and was, therefore, not entitled to charge commission. The plaintiff was nonsuited.

DAVIS V. DAVIS.

This was an action brought by Mr. Michael John Davis against the Rev. A. B. Davis, for the sum of 2s. the price of two books—copies of a work written by Mr. M. J. Davis, and dedicated to the Rev. A. B. Davis. The plaintiff appeared in person. Mr. De Lissa appeared for the defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff, 1s.

HARDY V. MOORE.

This was an action brought by Mr. Thomas Hardy, trading under the name of Hardy, Brothers, against Mr. J. S. Moore, to recover £4 0s. 6d., for goods sold, and work and labour done. The principal question arose out of the removal of some furniture for defendant. Defendant complained that some of the said furniture had been damaged by plaintiff's servant-man. Verdict for the plaintiff, £3.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In re Aumuller v. Sullivan, a petition for compulsory sequestration. Mr. Fitzhardinge, for the petitioning creditor, applied for postponement. Postponed until the 17th February.

In re Thomas S. Hickman, Mr. Fitzhardinge for a creditor, applied for an order under section 100. Insolvent was sworn and examined as to his means. It appeared that he is only engaged by the day, and therefore no order was made.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of Joseph Martin, sen., and Albert Gottschak Ascher.

Creditors' directions were ratified in the estates of Thomas Warne and James B. Bamford. Directions given on the 2nd instant, in the estate of Frederick H. Hunt, were not ratified.

In re George Buxton, an adjourned application, by Mr. Consett Stephen, for a certificate. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Stephen in explanation, and by the official assignee as to matters specified in his report of the 30th November. Better accounts to be filed on or before the 28th, and the meeting stands adjourned until the 30th December.

SURRENDERS.

Simon Moran, of Woollahra, stonemason. Liabilities, £325 14s. 4½d., of which £227 4s. 3d. is secured. Assets, £522 12s. 6d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

George Hyland, of the Glebe, omnibus driver. Liabilities, £76 19s. 4d. Assets, £7. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Moses Arnold, of Kiama, contractor. Liabilities, £55 17s. 2d. Assets, £3 10s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Edward Claridge Laman, of Grafton, builder. Liabilities, £107 13s. 4d. Assets, £24 2s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

Eynon Deer and Alfred Stevens, of Guyong, formerly of Currawang v. The Currawang Copper Mining Company, limited. Returnable 30th December. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Friday, December 17, at 11 a.m.—Before Chief Commissioner: Thomas Cripps, third meeting; Alfred Warren, third meeting; Edward Arthur, second meeting; Gideon Cranston, second meeting; John Thomas Hill, second meeting; Archibald M'Kay, single or only meeting; George James Thomson, special for proof of debts; George Smith Hall, junior, special for proof of debts. Before District Commissioner: Henry Jacobs, second meeting at *Braidwood*, at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, December 21.—Before District Commissioners: Henry John Grueber Curry, second, at *Cooma*, at 11 a.m.; William Wanstall, single or only meeting, at *Tamworth* at 11 a.m.; William Brown, single or only meeting, at *Cooma*, at 11 30 a.m.; John Lewis Price, special for examination of insolvent, at 11 a.m., at *East Maitland*.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, December 21, at 11 a.m.—Before Chief Commissioner: Samuel Crowther, David Campbell Williamson, Edward Hunt, William Ransome Gullick (of the firm of W. R. Gullick and Co.) and William Ransome Gullick, (separate estate), James M'Govern, James Glass; Thomas Edward Mills, adjourned from the 23rd November last; George Eltherington, adjourned from the 23rd November last; William Wardrop Cameron, adjourned from the 7th instant; Patrick Flemming, adjourned from the 7th instant; John Francis Blake, adjourned from the 14th instant; William Summerhays, adjourned from the 14th instant; Charles Wright, adjourned from the 14th instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, Solomon, Spence, and Love.

Of eighteen prisoners who were brought before the Bench, three were discharged and seven were remanded.

Two persons were fined 5s. each, and one was fined 10s. for drunkenness.

Samuel B. Reed was charged with obtaining goods by false pretences. Frederick Tullidge, of Kent-street, photographer, deposed, he had a watch for sale, and on the 5th November defendant was introduced to him as a person likely to purchase it; he said that he held an appointment in the Railway department, and expected to be promoted on the 1st January; believing his statement, let him have the watch for £7 10s., he having undertaken to pay the price out of his cheque on the 1st December; Richard Moody, Joseph Lawton, and Walter L. Newman gave evidence that defendant is not, nor was, employed in the Railway department. Defendant offered no defence, and was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Janet Hunter was charged with having committed an aggravated assault upon Mary Butler. Complainant deposed that she and defendant are next door neighbours in Brougham-place; between 8 and 9 o'clock last night defendant struck her several severe blows with a stick on her head, face, and shoulder, making a wound on her face, which bled profusely; she gave defendant no provocation. By defendant: Did not call her a murderer or any other name; did not speak to or touch her. Hunter told constable Sutton, who took her into custody, that she was sorry she had not killed Mrs. Butler. To pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Thomas Kelly was charged with having, on the 9th December, assaulted Isabella Twight. Mr. Roberts appeared for the prosecution; and Dr. Belinfante, instructed by Mr. Williamson, conducted the defence. Isabella Twight, wife of Charles H. Twight, of Parramatta-street, publican, deposed that between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, the day of the West Sydney election, the defendant and several other men came into the house,—her husband being away on electioneering matters, and she being alone in the management of the business; some flags, the Union Jack and the Standard of England, were flying from a pole at an upstairs window; an omnibus pulled up in front of the door, from which alighted the defendant, a man named Johnston, and several others, and came to her house; Johnston pulled down the flags, and tore them to pieces; she went forward to prevent the work of destruction, when defendant violently and rudely put his hand upon her breast and shoulder, to resent which insult she snatched up a bottle of porter, intending to strike him with it, when he and two of his companions threw her out of the door, upon the pavement; she was severely hurt by contact with the pavement, had to be assisted into the house, and is still suffering; Johnston, when he had destroyed the flags, returned to the omnibus; was followed by defendant and the other men, his companions, and drove off laughing and shouting; they did not ask for any drink, at her house; she and her husband are English; the defendant and either three or four others, acted in concert in the destruction of the flags and the assault upon her; she was so much excited that two fits were brought on that day, and two on the following day. Cross-examined by Dr. Belinfante: Her husband engages in electioneering matters; no Orange flag or symbol was exhibited; the orange colour occurs in the English standard. Objections were taken by Mr. Roberts to several questions put to the witness by Dr. Belinfante, and the Bench (Messrs. Levey and Thompson) sustained those objections. The learned counsel thereupon declined to continue his cross-examination; he would let judgment go by default and take the case by appeal to the Supreme Court. Margaret Scarlett, of Maitland-place, deposed, that in the afternoon of the 9th, she heard cheering in Parramatta-street, and went to see what it was about; she saw a man named Johnston jump down from an omnibus, run to Twight's house, and tear down the flags; he ran away, and Mrs. Twight took hold of the rope, when Johnston called out, "Hit the —— Orangewoman in the nose—hit the —— faggot;" soon afterward saw her thrown out of her house upon the footway by the defendant and others; the men went away to the omnibus, hurraing as they went, and drove away; the men left the 'bus together, and returned together. Henry Pantlin, cabman, deposed that he saw several persons, defendant being one, go from an omnibus to Mr. Twight's public-house—some went inside, and others pulled down the flags; defendant is one of those who went inside the house; he did not wait to see the end. Mr. Roberts submitted that in order that elections should be conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, their Worships would do well not to deal summarily with this case, but send it for trial to the Criminal Court, for the highest penalty in their power to impose would be utterly inadequate to the demerits of such a wanton and dastardly outrage as this. Dr. Belinfante said that, at the request of the defendant, he would call witnesses. Patrick Leonard deposed that on the 9th he was on a 'bus opposite to Twight's door; he saw complainant with a bottle in her hand, with which she seemed to be about to strike Kelly, who had hold of her other hand; he let go, and walked away; the mob then shoved Mrs. Twight out of her house and she fell on the flags; Kelly carried Mrs. Twight in, joined the 'bus, and they drove away. By Mr. Roberts: Kelly was about the last of the mob who entered the house; does not know exactly how many left the 'bus to go to Twight's, but as many as left it, perhaps a dozen, returned to it after the destruction of the flags. Thomas Brennan saw defendant lift Mrs. Twight from the pavement, and heard him say, "Do not strike a woman." By Mr. Roberts: Defendant may have assisted to throw her down. Each counsel addressed the Bench for his client. Their Worships found defendant guilty of a common assault, and sentenced him to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days. On Mr. Roberts's application their Worships awarded 21s. for professional costs. The decision was received with shouts of approbation—"Bravo!" "Hurrah!" A man came forward and paid the penalty.

Thomas Kelly was next found guilty of having, in Parramatta-street, on the night of the 6th, assaulted constable Quaille, by striking him on the face with a stone; the mob then rushed upon the constable, knocked him down and kicked him, and was compelled to release a prisoner he had in custody. The defendant was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month. The money was instantly paid.

On the summons paper were twenty-two cases, of which one was dismissed, nine were postponed, and six were not prosecuted. Patrick Malone was fined 20s. for negligently driving, and Michael Welsh was fined 40s. for acting as conductor without a license. James Dunn was fined 10s. for allowing offensive matter to remain on the carriage way. Michael Hayes and James Stedman were each fined 20s. for allowing the contents of waterclosets to soak out.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before their Worships Messrs. Hunt, Raphael, and Macfarlane.

Two drunkards were fined 20s. and 5s., in default seven and two days' imprisonment respectively; and two others were discharged.

Margaret Herbert, 72, apprehended for begging in George-street, was ordered to be sent to the Benevolent Asylum.

Henry Ross, for making use of obscene language on the South Head Road, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s. with the alternative of three days' incarceration.

Ann Parker was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month for stealing a workbox, valued at 1s., the property of Anne Clarke. The workbox in question was lying on the window sill of prosecutrix's house in Stanley-street, and prisoner, who was passing, put her hand inside the window, which was open, and took the box away.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Term List.—Motions Generally.—Crown Cases: The Queen v. Harvey; the Queen v. Mason; the Queen v. Rogers and another; the Queen v. Shaw. Motions, &c.: Eales v. Montefiore, to amend declaration; Humphrey v. Ramsay, attachment; ex parte Willars, mandamus; ex parte Willans, mandamus. Demurrer and Special Case: Sinden v. Luker (special case); Harwood v. the Mayor and others.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock.—Motions and Petitions: Blackwood and another v. the London Chartered Bank of Australia, injunction motion, (part heard); Attorney-General v. the Municipality of Newcastle, motion for decree.

Master's Office.—At 11 a.m.: Richardson v. Allen and others, defendants' evidence.

DISTRICT COURT.

Ca. Sa. Motions.—Rehearings.—Taylor v. Robbins, Walker v. Kosten, Kirchbaum v. Josephson, Kelly v. Mahoney.

Causes.—Ehman v. Orford and wife, Preston v. Weekes, Collins v. Murray, Collins v. Moon, Manger v. Long, Lawley v. Gorman, Friedlander v. Atkins, Levison v. Valentine, Halliday v. O'Brien, Emanuel v. A. S. N. Co., Bell v. Mills, Jolly and another v. Miller, Grey v. Armstrong, Buffcar v. Jenkins, Worsley v. Petersen, Robinson v. Harrap, Hall v. Dillon, O'Neill v. Coates, Kimber v. Sadler, De Kempf v. Hill, Wissell v. Dangar, Camb v. Tanner and another, Moon v. Campbell, Byrne v. Donovan, Whelan v. Cairs.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

Mr. Lackey at Parramatta.

[From our correspondent.]

On Tuesday evening Mr. John Lackey addressed a meeting of the electors of Central Cumberland resident in Parramatta, at the Court-house. The proceedings commenced shortly before 8 o'clock. Mr. Lackey was supported by Messrs. James Byrnes and Hugh Fairclough, J.P.'s, Messrs. J. S. Farnell, J. F. Staff, E. Whittaker, Gilbert Smith, and Dr. Rutter. The body of the chamber was fairly filled by an orderly audience.

On the motion of Mr. James Byrnes, seconded by Mr. Hugh Fairclough, Mr. J. F. Staff was voted to the chair.

The Chairman, who was received with applause, opened the proceedings by expressing the pleasure he felt at being called upon to occupy such a position. Some few years ago he might have been more able, on account of the possession of greater energy than now, but he was never more willing to preside on any occasion. He nevertheless wished it to be distinctly understood that although he took the chair that evening, he did not pledge himself to Mr. Lackey by so doing. Indeed he would not pledge himself to any of the candidates. Mr. Lackey required no introduction at his (Mr. Staff's) hands, he was well known to the meeting. Mr. Staff proceeded to pay a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Lackey and Mr. Farnell, as young men of whom Parramatta might be proud, both of them had lost no opportunity of improving their minds, and had studied hard to fit themselves for the important and responsible posts they lately occupied, and now sought to obtain again at the hands of the electors. Mr. Staff concluded by asking a patient hearing for the candidate.

Mr. Lackey came forward amidst loud cheers. Mr. Staff had spoken of him as a young man, but it was a doubtful question whether he deserved the title now, as a few grey hairs warned him that his earliest days were gone. He would not inflict a long and tedious speech upon them, but he felt it to be the duty of a representative, at a period like this, to come before his constituents without shrinking. He would now proceed to explain what course of conduct he had pursued in the past and what line he intended to follow for the future if the electors again honoured him with their confidence. (Applause.) He asked for a fair hearing. He was aware that many of the younger ones in the community looked upon electioneering meetings as opportunities for the indulgence in jokes and fun, and he was not one to stop any harmless frolic of that kind. When he was a lad he had the same feeling. But he trusted that what he had to say that night would not be too much interrupted. He would now refer to several important public matters which he felt it necessary he should explain to his constituents. He would first allude to the action of the Government and the dilatory nature in which they had conducted the business of the country. They went into office in October, 1868, and from that time till April, 1869, all they did was to renew the Stamp Act and pass the Estimates for the current year. They had given a pledge to call the House together at an early date, but as his hearers would remember it was not until 28th September, or within four months of the approaching dissolution of Parliament by effluxion of time, that the business of the Session commenced, and what had been done during that Session? The Government it is true, brought forward no less than twenty-one bills, but these bills, together with the highly worded promises of retrenchment and other popular schemes were merely so many endeavours on the part of the Government to provide something to work upon when they met their constituents. They certainly led to a good deal of opposition in the House, for the independent members of that body could see through the object they were intended to serve, viz., the popularity of the Government more than the good of the country. (Hear, hear.) But out of the whole twenty-one bills only two were brought before the House in a finished state. These were—1. The Amended Representation Bill; 2. The Prelease Bill. The Amended Representation Bill he need hardly tell the meeting had for its object the alteration of the electoral districts in several parts of the colony by dividing them afresh. It was found from the scattered nature of some of the electorates that there was a great want of identity in the interests of the different parts of a single electorate, and it was only right this defect should be remedied. One of the districts which most loudly called for this reform was Central Cumberland. In dividing this electorate the Government did not consult the wishes of those who were most deeply interested, but had mutilated it in a terrible manner. The electorate as it now stood was of large and unwieldy proportions. Commencing at Wiseman's Ferry and passing along by the Windsor Road, the boundary of the electorate continued by Rouse Hill up to Eastern Creek thence nearly to Penrith down to Bringelly over Camden Road to Campbelltown, thence to a place called Wattamolla, and on to Botany Bay Heads. Now, with points so widely apart, it could not be said that their interests were identical. Thus the wants of the southern portion of the electorate were not those of the north, and *vice versa*. To remedy this evil the bill was framed, and had it provided an equitable division, it would have met the wants of the various electorates. Referring especially to this electorate of Central Cumberland, he (Mr. Lackey) had proposed that as the Parramatta Road ran through a greater part of it, it should form the division, and this he thought, would have met the wants of the case very well. But his proposal was not listened to, and the scheme that met the approval of the Government was one not at all calculated to bring about the avowed objects of the bill. It was the same in other electorates, but he had alluded particularly to Central Cumberland as interesting the electors before him that evening—the electors whom he was willing again to represent. (Hear, hear.) But there was another reason why he had opposed the Amended Representation Bill. He alluded to the fact that the Government had sought to tack on to the bill another measure providing for triennial Parliaments. There were many members of the House, including himself, who saw no reason why triennial Parliaments should not become the custom in the legislation of the colony, but seeing that the principle involved was an important one, it was not right of the Government to attach the measure to another. It should have been allowed to rest on its own merits. From these causes, then, he believed that the Amended Representation Bill failed to meet with the concurrence of the Assembly. The Prelease Bill introduced by the hon. Secretary for Lands, Mr. Forster, was for the purpose of giving the free selector security of tenure over the land of his neighbour, the conditional Crown purchaser. Thus any men might have conditionally purchased land from the Government and a free selector might come and select part of that land, another free selector follow him, and so on, till all the available land was taken up. Now this was what he (Mr. Lackey) called perpetuating an injustice. The bill, too, was mixed up in so confused a way that it also, as well as the Amended Representation Bill, failed to gain the concurrence of the House. It gave the original purchaser a lease over three times the land he purchased, and gave the free selector the right to go in and select on that land, a succeeding free selector the same right, and so on until all the land was taken up. He (Mr. Lackey) contended that land conditionally purchased should be inalienable, so long as there was open land near for the free selector to choose from. Mr. Lackey next criticised the conduct of the Government in delaying the dissolution of Parliament, and drew attention to the practice prevailing in the British Parliament of dissolving many months before the natural expiration of the Parliament. This was the cause of the obstinacy on the part of the Opposition, who would not give into the hands of the Government those Estimates, in whose disposal the country, by its election of fresh members, would have a voice. In this matter as well, the Opposition are guided by the practice pertaining in the British House of Parliament. It was for the new Parliament to deal with the new Estimates. He (Mr. Lackey) thought that any one who considered the matter would see how improper it would be for what had been aptly termed a moribund Assembly to undertake such legislation as would virtually amount to tying the hands of the new Parliament. (Applause.) A good deal had been said about the description of taxes which should be levied, in order to meet the deficit which, although denied by Mr. Samuels, was acknowledged on all sides to exist. No one would say that Mr. Samuel's financial statement was correct. For instance he took credit to himself for meeting the expenses of the year by paying off £100,000 worth of debentures; but he did it with borrowed money, whereas he should have met it with revenue raised in a legitimate way, such as by taxes. He (Mr. Samuel) maintained that his budget was right; Mr. Eagar maintained that it was wrong, until other members took up the matter in an independent spirit, and thoroughly investigated it. It was not a very difficult thing to master. It was simply a debtor and creditor account. He (Mr. Lackey) examined it and found that Mr. Samuel was totally wrong in his calculations. The fact was, that the country was now in debt to the extent of £196,000. But Mr. Samuel had said that supposing taxation were necessary, he would levy a property or even an income-tax. In addition to that he had proposed to inflict a fresh burden on the back of the poor farmer in the shape of increased railway fares. (Hear, hear.) As to a property-tax, any of the persons present who had been in the old country and had had an opportunity of witnessing how the taxes were there gathered could easily form an estimate of what their effect would be here. He would just put it, that supposing the property-tax had been in force at the present time, what would have become of those poor persons who, after having their crops devastated by the late terrific hailstorm, were to be called upon by the tax-gatherer for his dues. Their homes would be taken away at one fell swoop and they would be utterly ruined. (Hear, hear.) Happily it did not often happen that such a disastrous calamity visited the district, for the destruction it occasioned could hardly be conceived. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that for these reasons that no such measure as a property tax would now-a-days become law in this colony. It was well known that the expense of conducting the government of this country were higher than in any other part of the world. There are already an army of Government officials. (Hear, hear.) But if this property tax were passed this great and expensive army would have to be augmented by a staff of property-tax collectors. His hearers could imagine what a number of these officials there would have to be, even in Central Cumberland alone. He had no hesitation in saying that at least 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the money so collected would be absorbed in the expenses of its collection. He hoped the day was far distant when such obnoxious taxes would be levied. He maintained that it was not upon the man in fair circumstances, but rather upon the man of slender means that the tax would press most heavily. This, in addition to the large amount which would be absorbed in its collection, was sufficient proof of its impracticability. The Secretary for Finance had also spoken about levying an income tax and trade licenses, and nearly went to the length of proposing a poll tax. In fact some of the crudest ideas ever formed were given vent to by the hon. Colonial Treasurer for adoption in the event, as he said, that there was a deficiency in the revenue; a deficiency which was acknowledged on all hands to exist. The ad valorem duties which had caused so much complaint on the part of the mercantile and importing classes, he (Mr. Lackey) could not but help considering a very fair means of raising revenue, provided they were collected in such a manner, and were guarded by such stringent provisions as would preclude evasion and falsehood; practices which he regretted to say had been proved to be but too prevalent. He had often contended that a stringent clause should be added to the Act, so as thoroughly to prevent the nefarious practices of which he complained. As it was, some of the merchants and traders in Sydney thought nothing of declaring their goods fifty, one hundred, and even two hundred per cent. below value. If this kind of thing, however, were carried on in connection with the ad valorem duties, surely they would be even more prevalent were an income tax to be levied, and it would be difficult indeed to get at the true values of persons' incomes. Many a man worth £500 a year would say he was only worth £50. Therefore, seeing the obstacles in the way of an income tax, and seeing, too, that the country had the Custom-house machinery at work, that the ad valorem duties were the fairest that could be imposed, as far as the consumer was concerned, and further, that the tax could be collected with but little loss of time or money, he could not help declaring himself at present in favour of it. [The chairman here received a telegram, and announced that Mr. Ryan was elected for the Nepean. The announcement was received with cheers.] Resuming his address, Mr. Lackey next proceeded to deal with the newspaper tax. Looking at the matter in a purely commercial point of view, he could not see that the State was bound to provide free carriage for newspapers. The expense of carriage often made a large difference in postal expenses; as, for instance, when, instead of packhorses, two and three-horse vehicles had to be employed. In speaking of the commercial nature of newspapers, he alluded to the *Sydney Morning Herald* as one of the most successful commercial ventures of the day. There were many newspapers that were doubtless a credit and a blessing to the colony, and the dissemination of these throughout the land was decidedly affording a valuable means of information to the far-off settlers, hutkeepers, and others. On the other hand, there were journals of which he could not speak in anything like laudatory terms. However, regarding the newspaper as a means of popular information and education, he would be ready enough to see the postage charge upon it removed if the country were in a position, through the possession of a full exchequer, to be generous and forego the amount the newspaper postage brought in. (Applause.) But it was necessary for the Legislature to be just before they were generous, and as they could not now afford to remove the charge he thought it should remain. He was in hopes ere long to see some comprehensive scheme of taxation introduced, for really none of any sound value had as yet been brought forward. There were many articles now imported which could be rationally and fairly taxed without hampering any one. He trusted to see a new Treasurer who would be able to throw fresh light on the subject. (Applause.) He would now deal with another important matter. This was the extension of railways. In the report of his speech at Liverpool the other evening, he was said to have stated that he was in favour of an equal extension of the three trunk lines of railway. This was not the case. Either he or the reporter had made a mistake. When the matter was brought before the Assembly last session, he had explained his views on the subject, which were unfavourable to the equal extension of the three lines. When the railways were first commenced, some years ago, there was a difference of opinion as to whether the Southern line alone or all three should be pushed forward. At that time, in consequence of the local sympathies of many members of the House, who represented the different districts, it was resolved that the three lines should be simultaneously extended—the one as far as Goulburn, the other to Bathurst, and the third to Murrurundi. This had now been almost carried out—would at least be completed in a few months. The question now arose as to what further steps should be taken. Looking at the heavy debt already incurred for the construction of railways, it would almost be wise to stop all further expenditure in that direction for a time; but, seeing that the extension of the Southern line could be carried on with advantage to the colony, inasmuch as it would open up the fertile district of Riverina, and establish further and closer commercial relations with Victoria, by providing facile and speedy means of communication with that colony, he was decidedly in favour of extending this particular line. If any country required railway extension it was this. This was plainly proved by reference to America, where not even the fact that the country was interlaced by numerous mighty and navigable rivers—such as the Missouri, Mississippi, and others—had prevented the construction of lengthy lines of railway. If then, America, with all these natural advantages, had recourse to railways, how much more should we do so who had no inland water communication to fall back upon. We were, therefore, justified in carrying out railway extension as far as was in keeping with our means; and although it would be going further into debt, we had still a large amount of the waste lands of the colony to the public credit. Referring to the Riverine district, Mr. Lackey described it as comprising some of the finest land in Australia, whose occupants had for years been making large fortunes, and where even the mere *rights* of stations had lately been disposed of at profits averaging from £10,000 to £20,000. It was time the monopoly so long enjoyed by these Riverine squatters was broken up, and the extension of the Southern line would do away with it and make the land available for a larger population to come. (Applause.) If ever the colony was to prosper, if ever she was to take her place among the nations, it would be through making the land accessible, but how was that possible under existing circumstances? How could New South Wales, 16,000 miles away from Europe, with passages taking three or four months, and with land at £1 per acre, expect to compete with the United States, with Canada, and with the River Plate, districts within a few days' sail of Europe, and offering land at from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per acre. Would it not be better, then, to throw the lands of this colony open than to keep them locked up. Better to make way for honest and independent settlers by the inducement of low prices than to shut them out by overcharging them. (Applause.) During the last session he (Mr. Lackey) had brought forward a measure having as its object the opening up of the land, but members were so absorbed in the party struggle then going on that the measure was not properly gone into. Had it been a motion of want of confidence or some party movement, he would, no doubt, have had plenty of supporters, but as it was only one of the most important matters that could be dealt with, it was impossible to secure for it the serious discussion it demanded. But he did not regard it as a hopeless affair. There was a day coming when the matter would receive the full consideration it deserved. He was glad to notice that in the elections that were closed, and the remainder that were still pending, nearly all the candidates had spoken on this subject, and were likely to give it earnest thought in the new Parliament. It was all very well for those gentlemen who were now enjoying the lands of the colony, to talk about infringing on their rights as the "pioneers" of settlement, but surely they had been repaid over and over again, and it was time that they should give way before a more liberal land-policy, a policy which would induce an accession of population. He (Mr. Lackey) did not know any other part of the world similarly situated to New South Wales where land was regarded as a means of revenue. If the country was well populated it might be a different thing; with population taxation would be lightened, and burdens that now pressed heavily would be raised from off the shoulders of the people. The Hon. Robert Lowe, now Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Parliament of Great Britain, and formerly a representative in the New South Wales Parliament for the city of Sydney, had a select committee appointed to devise the best means for remedying the evil that the country was suffering from, the want of a proper administration for the lands of the colony. The committee examined a number of farmers, graziers, and others, and their evidence all went to show that the one thing needful was to unlock the lands. [Mr. Lackey here read an extract from the report brought up by the said committee, in which they strongly advocated a liberal land system.] Now, here was the opinion of the Hon. Robert Lowe and his fellow committeemen, after taking valuable evidence on the subject, and there could be no doubt that if the land were offered at a cheap rate a large population would soon find its way to these shores. [Mr. Lackey here received a telegram with the news that Mr. Parkes had been elected for Kiama; and made the announcement amidst deafening applause.] He thought they might all congratulate themselves on this good news, and that Mr. Parkes was likely, as became one of his great talents as a statesman, to take a prominent place in the new Parliament. He hoped the good services Mr. Parkes had rendered the country would never be forgotten. (Loud applause.) He then resumed his address proper by saying that during the time he had been in Parliament he had always felt a great desire to see the industry of the inhabitants of the colony encouraged in every possible way. He deprecated the system of sending to England for everything. In our public works especially, there was much, such as railway rolling stock and material, that might be manufactured here just as cheap as it could be imported from England; but, even supposing that it cost a trifle more, he was still in favour of having the work done in the colony. (Loud applause.) He alluded to the delays which had occurred in connection with the contracts, and how the "effete" Government had dallied with the question, and warmly censured such a course of conduct. After all, too, they had sent to England for some of the materials. If this sort of thing were to continue what were the people of the colony to do? [A voice: "Break stones."] Some time ago it was found that the railway materials could be made as cheap here as in London, and he had pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that his friend, Mr. James Byrnes, made a vigorous attempt to carry out the principle he (Mr. Lackey) had just advocated as far as possible. Such a course of conduct redounded much to Mr. Byrnes's credit. (Loud applause). He (Mr. Byrnes) had proved that there was no necessity to send money away from the colony, but that the work could be done here as cheap and equally well. There were other directions in which money that used to find its way out of this country could be kept in it. He need hardly refer to the large amount that until lately was sent away for breadstuffs, viz., about £100,000 per annum. This year, he was glad to say, the colony will be able to produce enough, or nearly enough for her own use. (Applause.) He interpreted a very favourable result from this state of things, and looked upon it as the dawn of a new era. But it was not alone in the production of wheat that the colony was to look for its future prosperity. A large channel for enterprise and labour was opening up in the cultivation of sugar. (Hear, hear.) Many parts of the country were admirably suited for the growth of this article. It was not only that our thus growing our own cereals we kept the money in the colony, but it gave work to the labouring population in the field, and thus did a large amount of good. Wine too, was another product which was rapidly growing in importance. A friend of his, on the Hunter River, made £7000 last year by his vineyard, and expected to make even more this year. All these new industries then were doing their share of good and helping forward the material prosperity of the land; they were inviting fresh population and circulating money in the colony. Mr. Lackey next referred to the Industrial Schools Act, and more particularly to the Vernon, which he characterised as an admirably devised institution for relieving the streets of Sydney of many poor boys who were likely to grow up in a life of crime, and by reforming and teaching them, giving them an opportunity of becoming good citizens hereafter. A large number had been thus reclaimed, and he was much gratified to see in a late paper that several of the boys having been taught trades, were now ready to be hired out as apprentices. But while paying all due credit to Mr. Parkes's very philanthropic and useful scheme, he (Mr. Lackey) could not help thinking that there was room for another species of these industrial establishments. He alluded to "Agricultural Schools" which, he stated, he should much like to see founded throughout the country, to teach the youth of the colony, not only ordinary agriculture, but also the culture of the vine and the sugar-cane, and enable them on reaching man's estate to prove the result of their teaching in the field. For a considerable time past we had ceased to have any of the better class of English agricultural labourers as immigrants, and it would be as well to have the lads to supply their places. He understood that the Government had set apart a portion of the old Domain in Parramatta, and he hoped ere long to see an Agricultural School established on it. He would not detain the meeting much longer, but there was one other matter he should like to refer to. He alluded to the anomaly presented (to his mind at least) by the fact of gentlemen who had been pensioned off at the expense of the colony, as either too old, too ill, or otherwise incapable of working, coming forward as candidates for the new Parliament. He explained the mode in which the superannuation had been originated in Mr. Cowper's time; how it was fed by a compulsory contribution of 4 per cent. from the salaries of the Civil servants; and how £10,000 had been at first set apart as a nucleus for the fund. But the fund was now in a bankrupt state. He recollected at the time the measure was brought forward how some members had said that it could never be carried out, and this was the case. Well, here were instances of men in receipt of pensions of from £600 to £800 per annum (drawn actually from the pockets of the electors), and who were supposed to have retired from inability to work, coming forward and contesting the present election. (Hear, hear.) He would set his face strenuously against anything of this kind. It was scandalous that a public fund should be abused in this way, and he for one would not tolerate it. It was abusing the generosity of the people of New South Wales—a people who had always been most liberal, and whose generosity was of the rarest nature. (Applause.) He had been told before the dissolution of Parliament that a sum of from £15,000 to £20,000 was to be placed on the Estimates for the purpose of supplementing the Superannuation Fund, but if that fund was to be made use of in the way he had referred to, he would do his utmost in the event of his re-election to oppose its augmentation. If he went into Parliament again he would make a stand against this sort of thing. [A voice: "No fear but what you will."] Mr. Lackey next touched upon the subject of law reform, and expressed regret that the able gentleman who had lately written so much on the subject (Mr. Fisher) had not been nominated for some electorate, as he would gladly hail some effort to alter the old-fashioned laws so unsuited to the colony, and by which lawyers are enabled to exact the most oppressive fees. In equity, especially, all these charges were noticeable, for if two parties became involved in an equity suit, like the winner and loser at a horse race they were frequently both out of pocket. (Laughter.) Instead, however, of the law reformer going into Parliament, he was sorry to see that a large number of other gentlemen of the long robe were candidates, and it was hardly likely they would forward a measure to reduce their own gains. He had now said all he intended to say that evening, as he did not wish to be thought tedious. There were other subjects which he might have touched upon, and he did not leave the above through a wish to shirk them. He was ready to speak upon any of them if required. In conclusion, he offered the electors of Central Cumberland his services, once more as their representative. They had done him the honour to elect him before—[A voice: "And will again!"]—and he was ready and willing to do his best to further their interests as an independent member of Parliament. There were of course seventy-two members in the House, and all could not be Parkeses, Martins, or Robertsons; but his abilities, such as they were, were at the disposal of the electors, and he could promise them all—should they elect him—he would lose no opportunity, honestly and earnestly, to do his duty towards them. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman invited any person who wished to do so to question the candidate. [A voice: "We do not want to ask him; he is always there when required."]

Mr. John Good (Mayor of Parramatta) proposed,—"That Mr. John Lackey is a fit and proper person to represent the electorate of Central Cumberland." (Applause.)

Mr. Gilbert H. Smith seconded the proposition in a humourous speech, in which he spoke of Mr. Lackey as being not only a good looking gentleman, but also, to judge by his address that evening, a thoroughly good speaker. (Applause.)

The Chairman put the proposition, which was carried unanimously, and amidst much applause.

Mr. Lackey responded, and proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. James Byrnes seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman returned thanks in a few appropriate remarks, in which he complimented the electors upon one of the most orderly meetings it had ever been his pleasure to witness.

Mr. James Byrnes then called for three cheers for her Majesty. These were given most heartily, as were three for Mr. Parkes, and a like number for the candidates.

The meeting then dispersed.

Rockhampton.—Mr. Henry Milford, solicitor, has been returned to the Queensland Parliament as member for Rockhampton.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In my letter of the 7th instant, which you did me the favour to publish, I touched slightly on the analogy between sheep and horse breeding, and cattle and horse breeding, as industries likely to be affected, beneficially or otherwise, by taxation; and the position I took up requires some more explanation than I had then an opportunity of giving. Taking the history of New South Wales—in fact, of Australia—from low to high times, and again to low, I find quite sufficient inducement, in self-interest alone, to have made graziers, as a body, turn their attention to the breeding of the best stock, rather than to the acquisition of immense tracts of country, which they could only hold by numbers of inferior sheep and cattle. This inducement has presented itself in manifold shapes—all the simple results of quality—without resort to a prohibitive tax; and certainly the premiums offered, either for wool or for carcase, have not been of sufficient amount to influence producers.

Squatters have had much to contend with during the last quarter of a century, from the rise and fall in the price of stock, and the consequent fluctuations in the value of pastoral properties; and through all this troublesome time I find proof heaped on to proof of the grand advantage of good stock over common. When the mail from Europe brings us the news of a decline in the price of wool, we read in the next paragraph that *the inferior and badly got up clips* are those that suffer from the depression. The wools of well-known brands and established character feel any fall but slightly compared with others; and the grower of wool worth twenty-pence is a good deal less affected by the loss of a penny a pound than he whose staple shows a fall of two-pence in every shilling. To the former the difference is a trifle, while to the latter it often brings absolute ruin. In bad seasons, large tracts of country, stocked only for the sake of acquirement, suffer from want of feed and water. The sheep must travel; many are lost; the expenses of keeping these sheep are largely increased; and what are left to the owners after a disastrous winter are sold at the minimum obtainable price for "stores." Meanwhile, the breeder who stands by "quality" supplies the market with fat sheep, reaping all the advantages of a famine tariff.

Let the season be good, and the report of the agents is that "*the pots rule the market*;" so that, while even in the best of times the large holders of inferior sheep have to be satisfied with only a small return; the breeder for quality, having held his own through the bad years, can afford to take "boiling prices" in an over-full market. In wool, in mutton, and in tallow, the "*quality*" *sheep farmer always has the advantage*; and if this is not potent enough to make others follow his example, is it likely that a tax will do it?

Turning from sheep to horned cattle—though there is no wool market to benefit or suffer by, want of quality is the bane of most large herds. Well-bred quiet cattle fatten on so much less grass than "scrubbers" that the best country will turn off *three* of the former to *one* of the others (*on bad country a "scrubber" will never get fat*); and if a breeder has to sell store cattle, he finds his well-bred quiet steers worth £3 a head, instead of the thirty shillings his neighbour receives for a badly-bred, wild mob. This comes of the difficulty of *keeping* the wild cattle, and breaking them in to a new run. In the best of seasons ill-bred, wild cattle are so bad to muster, and so bad to "drove," that they rarely arrive in condition to take advantage of the most favourable market. It more generally happens that after travelling a couple of hundred miles, such lots are not good enough to pay the boilers. In times of scarcity these herds cannot be travelled. Most of them will disappear from their runs, never to return; and should the owner determine to travel with the remainder, their discontented nature will make *them fall away*, until they actually die from sheer weakness. I have used the terms "well-bred" and "quiet" together; believing them synonymous when applied to horned cattle, as I am sure they are in the same way applicable to horses.

It appears then, whether we take sheep or cattle, that self-interest should have long since made squatters battle for good stock. As a rule, they have not hitherto done so; but no legislation has been considered necessary; and if profit and loss be not potent enough to make sheep and cattle owners manage their affairs to a profit, of what use a tax? Of what use all the premiums likely to be given for wool and carcase? Looking at cattle and sheep farming more closely in a commercial point of view, I find that the breeders and holders of first class stock have passed scatheless through the various monetary *crises* from which Australia has suffered since '40. Buyers and breeders of pure sheep and cattle have done well, and do well still. Those who have succumbed to monetary pressure, are they who, when doing well, launched out into too heavy speculations, and made cheap stock stand them in the place of capital, for the retention of country. Short lived has, in almost every case, been the benefit derived from this mistaken policy; yet the squatters who have failed in their speculations have to a man indulged in it. Assessment on their stock, though equal on the bad and on the good, has not made these squatters discard the rubbish; neither would a tax on horses have the effect contemplated by Mr. Rossi, Mr. Campbell, and "Breeder."

Need I beg the question—"What is to be done with the vacant country?" or write an essay on population and the settlement of the land? I hardly think so. Some will say I am advocating a curtailment of our pastoral industry—a withdrawal of our squatting population from the far outlying districts. But I do no such thing. I hold that one good bullock or sheep will pay better than three bad ones; that good stock costs less to keep than bad (this applying specially to horned cattle), and that there is less expense in taking five shillings-worth of wool off *one sheep* than when *three* are required to make up the same value. I believe that, whether for home consumption or for the export of wool and tallow, well-bred sheep and cattle are vastly superior; and, a long course of years having made this apparent, without causing sufferers to seek a remedy, it is evident something more than a paltry tax is wanting. I have never heard a prohibition tax advocated, either on horned cattle or sheep; and I fail to realise the utility of such an impost on horses.

My first remedy is *to people the country*. Let us induce a population who will turn some of our acres to other purposes than the production of beef and mutton, of wool and tallow. Let the country be ever so much cut up into small freeholds, for the growth of wheat, of wine, of sugar, of cotton; let ever so much encouragement be given to mining, as a permanent industry, and there will still be plenty of land and to spare for pastoral purposes. But the value of pastoral products will be so increased as to lead all who deal in them to consider it a waste of time, of money, and of land, having anything to do with inferior stock. The country will be too valuable, the ill-bred stock will be somehow absorbed, and what is kept will pay, because of the proper quality—valuable alike for mutton and for wool—for the "pot" and for the butcher. In all these matters, what applies to sheep and horned cattle does so equally to horses. To want not the proposed tax to teach people what pays best. Give us population—half a dozen producing classes instead of the one or two we have at present; create a demand for the article, be it horse or bullock or sheep, simultaneous with a demand, by reason of curtailment, for the land on which the article is produced, and we shall soon see the following natural consequences:—Every farmer will breed for quality, every sheep will give good wool and good mutton, every bullock will fatten into the primest of beef *and every horse be fit for the Indian market*.

I find I am still some way from the finis of my subject. I thought a comparison of the circumstances of sheep and cattle with *those of horses* worth a digression, and I have made it, trusting to be allowed to continue my argument in another letter.

A SRUGGLER.

December 14.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Some time ago a correspondent in your columns quoted a passage in Shakespeare, which appeared to indicate that Sir Isaac Newton was not the discoverer of the laws of gravitation. I have, from my youth upwards, been a loving student of the works of the world's greatest poet; but, until lately, I have never come across the lines referred to, probably because "Troilus and Cressid" has been to me the least attractive of Shakespeare's tragedies. A few days ago, however, I found the quotation. It occurs in act 4, at the close of the second scene. Cressida makes a passionate appeal to the gods in witness of her vows of constancy to Troilus, and concludes as follows:—

"Time, force, and death
Do to this body what extremity you can;
But the strong base, and building of my love
Is as the very centre of the earth
Drawing all things to it."

This is certainly a very remarkable utterance of our great poet, and it is difficult to believe it to have been a mere chance expression, and not an almost divine inspiration. We all know the incident which is supposed to have led to Sir Isaac Newton's discovery, but is it not more than probable that the fall of the apple was a myth, and that the great astronomer was a reader of Shakspeare? It seems, at any rate, likely that the Shakspeare who died so many years before the great astronomer was born, must at least have had some belief in the laws of gravitation, which Newton's genius made manifest to the world.

I shall be glad if any of your scientific correspondents think the subject worth their notice, and will give the public the benefit of their thoughts.

ORION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—As several moonlight promenade concerts, given some time ago in aid of charitable institutions, paid very handsomely, I would suggest that another be given, and the consent of Admiral Hornby solicited to let the united hands of H. M. ships of war, now in harbour, take part in the same. It would not only prove a source of great pleasure to the public in general, but would also be of great assistance to some institution, say the Sailors' Home of Sydney.

I remain, yours, &c.,

W. B.

Newtown.

Trees and Heat.—It is stated in the *Floral Times* that the good effect of trees and foliage greatly in reducing the heat in the interior is very marked in the case of Bundure, on the Yanko—the house is on the top of a sandhill of considerable elevation, but the dwelling is nearly surrounded by trees, chiefly of the pine species; in fact is nearly hidden amidst dense foliage, but the rise of the thermometer is always four degrees lower than it is in any other house in the district. This fact is worth knowing, as sandhills are, for many reasons, preferred in order to build residences upon, but have been objected to on account of the great heat thereon. This fact ought to encourage those interested in the matter of cool and agreeable homesteads to plant trees around them even if they're not on elevated ground.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461204

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney. Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c. Best quality, lowest prices.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE ....Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Dunn's superfine
Giles and Smith's superfine
Stevens' superfine
Palmer's superfine
Dawson's superfine
Crawford's superfine
LAUNCESTON........Superfine
Adelaide wheat
Launceston wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—"Golden Age," and "National Mills," On SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, New Crop, Golden Age brand, in quarter-sacks, ex Siwa, on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR—Hart's, Bowman's, &c. C. WILSON, Temporary Office, 307, George-street.

BY APPOINTMENT. Purveyors to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and his Excellency the Governor. PEATE and HARCOURT, Grocers and Wine Merchants, 258, 260, and 262, George-street, Sydney.

ALBURY WINES—Fallon's celebrated "Reisling," "Carbinet," "Shiraz," "Tokay," and other choice kinds, specially selected and bottled by PEATE and HARCOURT.

CAMDEN PARK WINES.—These celebrated Wines are bottled at the Camden Park Cellars, and bearing Messrs. Macarthur's seal, their purity and excellence may be relied upon. PEATE and HARCOURT.

FAMILY WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—PEATE and HARCOURT have much pleasure in calling attention to their large and carefully selected stock of Wines, Spirits, Beers, Liqueurs, &c., comprising
Hennessy's and Martell's finest old brandy
Champagne—Piper's, Moet's, Cliquot's, Ruinart's, Krug
Sparkling moselle—Deinhard and Co.'s No. 2
Stein wine, still hock and claret, fine and medium quality
Finest old port, sherry, and Madeira wines
Curaçoa, noyeau, maraschino, orange bitters, &c.
Devenish's celebrated champagne ales
Bottled ales—Bass's, Foster's, Tennent's, Bavarian, &c.
Bottled stout—Guinness's, Foster's, and Pig brand
Schweppe's soda-water, lemonade, &c.

PEATE and HARCOURT have lately received ex La Hogue, Parramatta, and Sam Cearns, large supplies of new and seasonable goods, comprising Crosse and Blackwell's Oilmen's stores in great variety, real York hams, English cheese, dessert raisins, figs, French plums, almonds, nuts, &c., &c.

PEATE and HARCOURT have also received ex Melrose, another shipment of very fine teas, selected expressly for them by their agents at Foo Chow, and which they can strongly recommend.

TRADE W MARK.
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF BEEF, in a consolidated form, packed in skins, Manufactured with the greatest care, by H. M. WHITEHEAD and CO., Clarence River.
Prize Medal Intercolonial Exhibition, Melbourne, 1867.
Prize Medal Paris Exhibition, 1867.
Retail price, 7s. 6d. per lb.
A liberal discount to shippers and the trade.
Sole Agents for the Australian Colonies, PEATE and HARCOURT, 258, 260 and 262, George-street, Sydney.

NEW FRUITS, just landed.
FINE MUSCATELS, IN LAYERS
SULTANA and ELEME RAISINS
Carraway seeds, ground ginger
Mixed spice, in fancy cartoons
Schooling's pastilles
English loaf sugar
Borwick's Baking Powder, in packets and tins
Huntley and Palmer's biscuits.
JOHN HUGHES, 93, York-street.

HAMS.—Taylor's real Yorkshire Hams, just landed. W. HUGHES, Family Grocer, William-street.

CHEESE—Prime North Wilts Cheese ex Parramatta. W. HUGHES, Family Grocer, William-street.

BACON.—50 sides superior corn-fed Bacon, cured by Mr. Manning. W. HUGHES, William-street.

FRUITS—Choice fruits for the present season.—Finest Patras currants, Sultana and Eleme raisins, muscatels, Jordan almonds, nuts, figs, preserved ginger, cumquots, and chow chow.
W. HUGHES, Grocer, William-street.

ALBURY WINES.—Fallon's celebrated Wines, pints and quarts. WILLIAM HUGHES, 116, William-st.

COLONIAL WINES—Superior Red and White, 18s per dozen. WILLIAM HUGHES, 116, William-st.

ALE and PORTER, best brands, by the case or dozen. WILLIAM HUGHES, 116, William-street.

CHRISTMAS. Christmas.—Down again. Down again. C. KIDMAN'S List of Prices, viz.—
5000 lbs. very best butter, 3 lbs. 1s 4d
Splendid butter, 3 lbs for 1s
7103 lbs. best currants, 3 lbs. for 1s 3d
6915 lbs. sultana raisins, 3 lbs. for 1s 3d
Hams and bacon, finest in the city
2750 dozen Borthwick's best porter, 7s 6d dozen, by case repacked; or 8s per single dozen
Peacock and Johnson's jams, 7 per tin
433 colonial cheeses, only 5d by cheese
New potatoes, 4s 6d per cwt.
Munn's maizena, 6d per lb.
N.B.—Goods delivered to any part of the city or suburbs. C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, Paddington, Haymarket, 100, William-street, Lower George and Essex streets, and Parramatta and Harris streets.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S celebrated Plain and Fancy Biscuits, Bencraft's Superior Victorian Oatmeal and Patent Groats; Confectionery, French Chocolate, Crystallised Fruits, Melbourne Moulds, Yellow and Toilet Soap, Pure Soft Soap for Wool Scouring, Sulphur in casks, North Wilts and Cheshire Cheese, Dr. Buchan's Sarsaparilla.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

BENCRAFT'S Superior Victorian Oatmeal, in 14-lb. bags. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street, Agent.

RECEIVED, every Friday, the finest Glenfield Roll BUTTER, 9d per lb. R. S. TIGHE, 617, George-st.

R. S. TIGHE is selling new Patras Currants, 5d per lb.; new Elemé Raisins, 6d; Muscatels, 9d.

OX TONGUES.—Just received, a choice parcel, smoked, 1s 6d and 2s. R. S. TIGHE, George-st. South.

PRIME YORK HAMS, ex Parramatta. C. W. CALDWELL, Retail Grocer, 278, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL JAMS, in glass jars. C. W. CALDWELL, 278, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Coir-fibre, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, pimento, cinnamon, tapioca, sago, rice, coffee, preserved ginger, and chow-chow, orange pekoe, and gunpowder tea. F. G. Lender and Co., 10, New Pitt-street.

CLARETS.—St. Julien, St. Estèphe, Paulliac, and others. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

BRANDY—Hennessy's and Marett's, in bulk and case. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

RUM—Lowndes's 31 o.p. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

FALLON'S ALBURY WINE.—These very superior wines, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases, on SALE by STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents for J. J. Fallon.

AREOL'S Ale and Borthwick's Porter, 1 dozen each, quarts, delivered 17s. Witten and Co., 434, Geo.-st.

PORT WINE, Tarragona P. O. Y. B., in quarters. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by O'Brien, in quarts and pints, now landing. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

MUSCATELS.—splendid sample, in boxes. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

CAPE RAISINS. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

GINGER, bleached and unbleached, in casks and cases. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

PICKLES, Stowers' round and square bottles, now landing. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

FOR SALE, best Hobart Town Seed POTATOES; also very fine Table POTATOES, very cheap. Apply to SAMUEL PRIESTLY, 139, Sussex-street.

TURTLE.—A fine fat Turtle, killed last evening, to be sold in small quantities. Apply T. RICE, Butcher, Lower George-street.

TURTLE EGGS.—800 for SALE, and 50 lbs. of green FAT. This is the fourth killed; four other large ones to be seen alive. Apply T. RICE, Butcher, Lower George-street.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING

CHATHAM ISLAND LILY (Myosotidium Nobile).—HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen, have just landed ex steamer Hero, from Auckland, bulbs of the above rare plant.
The first of these introduced into England was offered for sale by auction when in FULL FLOWER, and realised the sum of £46.
Its large dark green leaves, as if modelled in wax, nearly a foot in diameter, and beautiful flowers, present a truly magnificent appearance.
As the supply is limited, early application is respectfully requested.
HILTON BROWNE and CO.
Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-street (down gateway), near Theatre. Agents for Dobroyde Nursery.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

WELL-BRED Bay HORSE, 15 2, very stylish hack, fast walker and quiet, £15. Bay Horse, first-class buggy horse, fine action, rides well, £12. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR Bay Buggy HORSES, 15 hands, suitable for a journey, £16 pair. GIBSON and CO.

TWO First-class 3-spring DOGCARTS, in thorough good order, £22 and £25. GIBSON and CO.

DOG CART Wanted, in good condition. Price, £12 to £15. Apply W. Brereton, 130, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, HORSE, Buggy, and Harness. Apply WILLIAM JOLLY, Camden-terrace, Newtown.

BUGGIES and HARNESS, of every description, the cheapest and best in Sydney. Gibson, Pitt-street.

OMNIBUS CARS for SALE, new, light, full size, warranted first-class. Adams and Webber, Newtown.

FOR SALE, SPRING-CART, suitable for a milk-cart; Light Spring Van, Light Spring-carts, Light Box Dray, and second-hand Gardener's Cart. DOUGLAS, 3 2, Pitt-street.

MOORE'S Carriage Factory and Bazaar, South Head Road, opp. Court-house. Buggies, phaetons, &c.

STOCK AND STATIONS

FOR SALE, 2000 Wethers, 2 and 3 years old, and 1500 Ewes, 3 to 5 years old, deliverable at the Station of E. W. Verner, Esq., near Wellington.
Also, about 700 head of Cattle, deliverable at Merivale Station, Maranoa, Queensland.
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 16th December, 1869.

FOR SALE, a good Milking COW with Calf. Apply G. F. BAKER, 299, Pitt-street, next BELL'S LIFE.

AUCTION SALES

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales: At the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Horses and vehicles on hire.

Shellharbour Horses.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions from Mr. Thomas, of Shellharbour, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
9 horses, broken to heavy and light harness and saddle.

Kiama Horses.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions from William Budd, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 horses, broken to heavy and light harness and saddle.

To Publicans and others.

At the Albert Ground, TO-MORROW, Saturday.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has been favoured with instructions from the Committee of the Albert Ground, and also for Highland Gathering, to sell by auction, at the Albert Ground, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 3 o'clock,
The BARS and STALLS.
On occasion of the Sports on Boxing Day, and also,
THE HIGHLAND GATHERING.
As the Sports are under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, and of Admiral Hornby, and the Officers of the Flying Squadron, there is every reason to anticipate a very large gathering, and intending purchasers will do well to bear this in mind.

GILBERT.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by Stephen Buchan, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
GILBERT, a handsome chesnut horse, 5 years old, got by Dulcimer, out of Ringlet, by Victor, out of Fairy, by Memnon, out of Splendora (imported), &c. He is a splendid hack, and has just arrived per steamer from the Clarence.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 superior fat lambs.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from H. Keys, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 20th instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
209 very prime fat bullocks from his noted station, Yeowandah.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from J. N. Antill, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
60 very prime fat lambs, in lots.

Horses. Horses.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. R. Smith to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 20th instant, at the Camperdown Yards, at 3 o'clock sharp,
12 head of unbroken heavy cart cobs.
The attention of those who are in search of really good horses is requested. They should not lose this opportunity of securing some.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Onus and Towns to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 20th December, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Lambs
Paddock-fed Sheep.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. will sell, at their Yards, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
50 prime lambs (W. Bowman's)
30 prime paddock-fed sheep, ditto.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by James Chisholm, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Messrs. Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 3 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers (per rail from Goulburn).

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Samuel Ferguson, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers, in lots, per train, from Goulburn.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas S. Hall, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
130 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Big River station.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Holt, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, the 17th instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
750 prime fat ewes, in lots, per train; very superior.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. Deloitte, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, the 17th instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
38 prime fat lambs, in lots, per train.

HARRISON and JONES have been instructed by Messrs. Wolfe and Jones to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, 17th December, at half-past 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat wethers, per steamer.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, &c. Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
Calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock sharp.
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, from the best dairies; cheese, including the "No. 6" and many other first-class brands; superior corn-fed bacon, in lots to suit purchasers; eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, &c.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, turkeys, ducks, fowls, Toulouse geese, &c.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, cheese—Farrant's prize and several other brands, honey, lard, fruit.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.

Belmore City Market.

C. V. WALDRON and CO. will sell THIS DAY, by auction, at 11 o'clock, butter in keg, bacon, onions, potatoes, 200 cwt. fine cherries, blacking, oaten and lucerne hay, 15 bales prime oaten straw.—Terms, cash.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, &c.
And at a quarter past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, horns, and bones.
At 2.30 p.m.,
Tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Horns, bones.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, hair, horns, &c.
Also, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms cash.

Leather.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th December, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
Kip, sole, calf, H.T. kangaroo, and harness leather.
Terms cash.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

At the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278, George-street.

Christmas and New Year's Presents
Fancy Goods of all kinds, suitable for presents
Electro-platedware, comprising a large variety of useful goods
Elegant and newest styles Vases, in glass, printed china, and gilt mounted
Portemonnaies, Ladies' Companions
Work and Nicknac Baskets, Bags, &c.
French Goods of all kinds
Household Furniture, Pictures, &c.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms,
As above.
The greater part without the least reserve.
Terms, cash.

One of the best opportunities for buying all kinds of goods suitable for presents.

Drapery, Cloths, Fancy Goods Clothing, Cigars, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

The Contents of a Druggist's Shop, removed to the Bazaar for convenience of sale.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
A large quantity of drugs, show bottles, scales and weights, surgical instruments, office desks, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Isaac Simmons.

THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 44, Pitt-street North,
Iron safe, tobacco leaf, port wine, champagne, office furniture, trucks, wheelbarrow, weighing machine, groceries, rope, empty cases, bags, and sundries.

MONDAY, 20th December, at half-past 2 o'clock.

SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, of
A Snug Four-roomed Cottage and Household Furniture.

On the Premises, Walker-street, Redfern, near the Albert Cricket Ground.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The lease (99 years) of an allotment of land, No. 23, on the plan, having a frontage of 33 feet to Walker-street, and 66 feet depth, on which is built a 4-roomed cottage, good well of water, and stable, &c.; also, the household furniture.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 23rd December, at 11 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of A. A. Lackerstein, Importer of Indian Condiments, &c., &c.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction,
The stock-in-trade, comprising
Assorted sauces, Bengal chutney, curry paste and powder, Oriental pickles, Indian preserves, tamarind preserves, guava jelly, lime juice, bottled fruit, pepper, spices, &c., &c.
Also,
Iron safe, office tables, chairs, letter press, fixtures, shelving, patent chaff-cutter, weighing-machine (Avery's), baskets, hogsheads of bottles, copper boilers, mixing casks, tins, bins, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Stationery, Books, Watches, Clothing, Jewellery.

BAKER and SHORT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 299, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above, without reserve.

TUESDAY, 21st December.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects of a 4-roomed House, quite equal to new, having been only furnished within the last three months, with every comfort.
Also a Splendid-toned Harmonium, with 6 stops, by Alexandre et Fils.

N.B.—The whole can be purchased privately prior to the sale on application to the Auctioneers.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction (unless previously disposed of privately), on the premises, Castlereagh-street South, two doors from Dr. Chalmers' Church, opposite Prince Alfred Park, on TUESDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the elegant furniture and effects.
Further particulars will be published.
This would be a favourable opportunity for a couple about to marry to purchase the whole as it stands. Apply to the Auctioneers, 127, Pitt-street North, opposite the HERALD Office.

HUNTER'S HILL.

MONDAY, 20th December, at 12 o'clock.

Substantial and Useful Household FURNITURE AND EFFECTS;
Also a Sweet-toned ROSEWOOD TRICHORD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by AUCHER, FRERES.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Price to sell by auction, at her residence, Hunter's Hill, on MONDAY, 20th December, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of her household furniture, pianoforte, school fittings, &c.
Without reserve.

Unreserved Sale of
37 PACKAGES DRAPERY.

To close accounts for the year.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY commencing at 11 o'clock,
A large and varied assortment of general drapery, comprising
Grey domestics and sheetings
White longcloths and shirtings
Hollands and rough browns
Pillow linen and linen sheetings
Forfars, glasscloths
Black alpacas, coburgs
Saxony flannels
Fancy prints, cambric robes
Undershirts and stays
Ladies' skirts and stays
Ditto jackets and mantles
Hosiery—women's, men's, and children's
Ladies' belts and gloves
Ladies' and children's hats, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Gold Watches.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 valuable gold watches.
Terms, cash.

To Drapers and Storekeepers.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, the 17th, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases muslins, comprising—
Ladies' figured muslin robes
Lappet sprigs
Pale book
Harness curtains
Swiss checks, &c.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' Underclothing.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, THIS DAY at 11 o'clock each day,
A superior assortment of the above goods, just landed, ex Parramatta,
Ladies' nightgowns
Ditto chemises
Ditto drawers
Ditto camisoles
Girls' underclothing, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of W. A. Howell.

By order of the Official Assignee.

GEORGE HURLEY and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, on the premises, South Head Road,
The whole of the gas-fittings, show glasses, fixtures, chairs, ladders, and stands usually required in a drapery establishment.
At 11 o'clock sharp.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Preliminary Notice.

On SATURDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
SILVER PLATE
Valuable Books
HEAVILY Cut Glass
China Breakfast and Dinner Services
Oil Paintings and Engravings
MASSIVE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
Black Marble Clock
Bronze Ornaments and Statuettes
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
SWEET-TONED Pianoforte, by Kirkman, 7 octaves, and all the modern improvements
HANDSOME Inlaid Loo Table
Vases, Lustres, and Nicknacks
Bedroom Furniture
Bedsteads and Bedding
Sewing-machines, by Singer, Grover and Baker, &c.
Guns, Bicycles, &c., &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable lot of household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

CHINA MATTING.

On SATURDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Ex Isle of France.
647 Rolls CHINA MATTING,
4 4, 5-4, and 6-4, White and Coloured.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co.

To Drapers, Furnishing Warehouses, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Isle of France,
647 rolls matting.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, 20th December.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction.
Under instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.
A Shipment of
PAINTS and CHAMOIS SKINS,
just landed ex Vancouver.

To Ironmongers, Painters, Shipbuilders, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 20th December, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Vancouver,
PAINTS.
G in diamond over LS,
5 barrels white paint, in 14 and 28 lb. kegs
10 ditto ditto, ditto
1 barrel black paint, ditto
1 ditto, containing
6 28-lb. kegs blue paint
6 ditto ditto red ditto
6 ditto ditto green ditto
6 ditto ditto patent driers
2 barrels red lead, in 14 and 28 lb. kegs.
CHAMOIS SKINS.
1 bale chamois skins, containing

No. 6	5	4	3	2	1	
15	30	15	10	5	5	= 20 kips.

Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, 21st December.

At the north-east corner of the new Goods Warehouse, Sydney Railway Terminus.

CONTRACTOR'S PLANT.
Crab Winches, Derricks, Tools
Weatherboard House, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. John Taylor to sell by auction, at the Sydney Railway Terminus, on TUESDAY, 21st December, at 3 o'clock,
The plant of a contractor, tools, &c., now lying at the north-east corner of the new goods warehouse, Sydney Station-yard.
Terms, cash.

Important and Extensive Sale of
WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

Fine Martell's and other Brandies
Port and Sherry and other Wines
Draught and Bottled Beers.

TUESDAY, 21st December.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
Several shipments of fine old brandies, port and sherry wines, champagnes, draught and bottled beer, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 21st December.

Extensive Sale by Auction of
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, Sugar, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of goods, as above.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, January 4, at 11 o'clock.

At Beulah House, Kirribilli Point, North Shore.
Highly Important Sale by Auction of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

By order of H. H. Beauchamp, Esq., who is leaving for England per La Hogue.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from H. H. Beauchamp, Esq., to sell by auction,
The above.
Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

FRIDAY, 17th December.

On account of whom it may concern,
Slightly damaged.

PEEK and FRERICHS will sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
88 bundles hoop iron, ¾ to 1¼-inch.
Terms, cash.

Dawson's Ale.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
45 hogsheads Dawson's ale.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, December 17th, 1869.

At the Argyle Bond.

Important Sale,
18 Cases Block Juice
or
Liquorice Paste,
just landed.
The finest Article ever imported into this Colony.

To Tobacco Manufacturers, Confectioners, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Argyle Bond, THIS DAY, December 17th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
18 cases block juice or liquorice paste, Fabrica de Ovanza Puro.
Super excellent quality, being the finest article ever imported.

Special attention is directed by the auctioneer to the above superior article, all in the trade will have an opportunity of purchasing, as it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Friday, December 17th, 1869.

Unreserved Sale, Stock-in-Trade of Mr. B. Lee, Lower George-street.

Crockery, Cutlery, Fixtures, and Sundries.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, on the premises of Mr. B. Lee, Lower George-street (who is retiring from business), THIS DAY, Friday, December 17th, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock precisely,
The stock-in-trade, comprising
Earthenware, china, and glassware
Cutlery, stands, glass case, and fixtures
Sundries, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, December 17th.

Commencing at 11 o'clock prompt.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOSEPH KOHN and CO.
On the Premises, 13, Hunter-street.

By order of the Trustees.

Monster Attractive and positively Unreserved Sale of the Entire Stock in the above Estate, comprising
IRONMONGERY
CUTLERY, SADDLERY
BOOTS and SHOES
WAX and WOOD VESTAS
STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS
BRUSHWARE, JEWELLERY, &c.
Being chiefly Shipments lately received, and all the Newest and most Saleable Goods.

FOR SALE WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

To Merchants
Storekeepers
Cutlers
Fancy Warehousemen
Musical Warehousemen
Drapers, Perfumers
Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from the Trustees in the assigned estate of Joseph Kohn and Co. to sell by public auction, on the premises, 13, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, December 17, commencing at 11 o'clock prompt,
The entire stock, consisting of—
FANCY GOODS and JEWELLERY.
Fancy back I.R., dressing, and small tooth combs
Mirrors assorted, dressing cases, purses
Papier maché workboxes, ink stands, dressing cases, &c.
Vienna ware, thimbles, plated and fancy jewellery
Compasses, dram flasks, hair nets
Dolls, valises, needles, leather and cloth bags
Marbles, spectacles, brass clocks, &c., &c.
TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES.
Meerschaum pipes in great variety
Briar and fancy wood pipes, clay pipes
Snuff, match boxes, pipe mounts
Stems, tobacco and cigar cases, &c.
BRUSHWARE.
Hair and clothes brushes
Tooth, nail, hat, shaving brushes, &c.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Flutes, guitars, tambourines, strings
Violin strings, bows, &c.
PERFUMERY.
Rimmel's, Gosnell's, &c., soaps, essences, vinegars, creams, powders, pomades, &c.
STATIONERY.
Note and letter paper, envelopes, inks
Tissue paper, novels, books
Transparent and office slates, pencils
Song books, music instructors
Prayer books and Bibles.
PLATEDWARE.
Dish covers, cruet frames, pickle frames
Mugs, spoons, forks, tea and coffee services
Sacramental plate, &c.
SADDLES AND SADDLERY, &c.
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY.
Double-barrel guns, child's baths
Saddles, bridles, curry combs, shot belts
Table and pocket cutlery, in good variety.
LAMPWARE.
Table, hall, bracket, and kitchen lamps, fonts, burners, wick, chimneys, globes.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Tinware, perambulator frames, &c.
Terms, very liberal.

MONDAY, 20th December.

Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes,
of the favourite manufacture of James Davies and Sons.
Just landed, in first-class condition, ex Parramatta.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, the importers, to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed ex Parramatta, comprising
Ladies' cashmere, E.S. pumps, rivets
Ditto ditto ditto, T.P.H., ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, M.H., ditto
Ditto memel ditto, pumps, T.P.H., ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, M.H., ditto
Ditto kid ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, fancy
Ditto cashmere ditto house boots
Ditto ditto ditto, pumps, sewn, W.B. and B.B.
Ditto lasting ditto, pumps, ditto, S.H. and M.H.
Girls' 6 to 9 and 10 to 13 memel E.S., T.P.H., plain and fancy
Ditto ditto ditto kid ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
Children's 3 to 6 and 2 to 5 memel and patent balmorals, T.P.H., rivets and sewn
Ditto kid and patent E.S., sewn, in great variety
Gents' calf pegged E.S.
Ditto levant ditto ditto
Ditto ditto rivets ditto
Ditto calf sewn ditto
Ditto patent ditto ditto.
&c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time—11 o'clock prompt.
No reserve.

THIS DAY, Friday, 17th December.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

HUNTER-STREET.—Three substantially built, well-finished family residences, Nos. 66, 68 and 70, Hunter-street, opposite Elizabeth-street, well known as portion of the estate of the late William Sharp, Esq., rental, £234 per annum.

GEORGE-STREET NORTH.—Stores and other premises, with large Block of Land, containing an area of nearly half-an-acre, extending from George-street, to New George-street, between Queen's and Campbell's Wharfs.

CAMPERDOWN ROAD, NEWTOWN.—Brick-built Cottage of 4 rooms, with paddock adjoining Mr. Roper's land, being lots 19, 20, and 21 of section A of the Rochester Estate.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD, NEWTOWN.—2 roods 13 perches of land, more or less, adjoining Mr. Reilly's garden, and fronting a road between Cook's River and Unwin's Bridge Road; also 2 roods 13 perches of land, adjoining Mr. Gill's property, and opposite the above. In the estate of the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq.

LANE COVE.—Homestead and Land, about 9 acres, formerly the Woodman's Inn, the property of the late Mr. Henry Smith.

TERRY'S MEADOWS, ILLAWARRA DISTRICT.—Valuable improved Dairy Farm and Homestead of about 87 acres, being lot No. 25 of the celebrated Terry's Meadows Estate, fronting Fraser's Creek.

KIAMA.—Allotment of Land, Terralong-street, near the corner of Hothersell-street, being Lot 7 of Suburban block 3, section 32, at Kiama.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE-STREET NORTH.

STORES AND OTHER PREMISES, with LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, containing an area of nearly HALF-AN-ACRE, extending from George-street, on the south side of the property formerly belonging to the late John Gilchrist, Esq. (with a depth of about 250 feet), to New George-street.

In one or more lots to suit purchasers.

TITLE unquestionable—deeds can be inspected on application to Messrs. FITZHARDINGE and SON, Solicitors, King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of Land having a frontage of about 59 FEET TO GEORGE-STREET NORTH, with a depth of about 250 feet extending to New George-street, to which it has a frontage of about 83 feet, at the rear of which are stores, dwelling, and other premises.

This fine large block of land is situated between Queen's and Campbell's Wharfs, and has an extensive unoccupied frontage to the main thoroughfare.
The whole must be absolutely sold, and will be disposed of in one or two lots on the above date.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENT

HUNTER-STREET,
immediately opposite Elizabeth-street.

THREE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT, WELL FINISHED FAMILY RESIDENCES, Nos. 66, 68, and 70, Hunter-street, well known as portion of the estate of the late
WILLIAM SHARP, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Albert Sharp, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 47½ feet to Hunter-street, with a depth of about 75 feet, extending to a back entrance at the rear, on which are those THREE SUPERIOR RESIDENCES, Nos. 66, 68, and 70, Hunter-street, built of brick on stone foundations, containing each verandah, hall, 5 rooms, and kitchen, with good yard, &c., at the rear. The whole let to good permanent tenants, and realising, at reduced rentals,
£234 PER ANNUM.

It is only necessary to state that this well known property is for ABSOLUTE UNRESERVED SALE to attract the attention of capitalists and others seeking PERMANENT city securities. The position is one of the best in Sydney, and, being immediately opposite the entrance to Elizabeth-street, cannot be built out, and will always command a fine uninterrupted view. The premises for stability and finish will bear close inspection.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

NEWTOWN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from W. Wolfen, Esq. (agent for the executors of the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq.), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—2 roods 13 perches of land, more or less, being lots 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, and 27 Lister's subdivision, adjoining Mr. Reilly's garden, and fronting a road between Cook's River and Unwin's Bridge Road
LOT 2.—2 roods 13 perches of land, more or less, being lots 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, and 28 of same subdivision adjoining Mr. Gill's property, and immediately opposite lot 1.

These prettily-situated sites are the only undisposed of property in this colony in the estate of the late Mr. Dunbar. They will be sold to the highest bidder.
Plan at the Rooms.

Terms, at sale.

Without Reserve.

MUNDEY'S FARM,
TERRY'S MEADOWS.

ILLAWARRA DISTRICT.

VALUABLE IMPROVED DAIRY FARM and Homestead, of about 87 acres, being lot No. 25 of the celebrated TERRY'S MEADOWS ESTATE, fronting Fraser's Creek, now realising a rental of £70 per annum.

The land is all securely enclosed with good fences, and the greater portion cleared, stumped, and under cultivation. The improvements comprise good house (of wood), barn, dairy, and various other out-offices, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described farm and homestead, Terry's Meadows Estate, Illawarra.

One of the best farms in the district, well improved, watered, and a large portion of the land of very superior description. It will be absolutely sold on the above date.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PARRAMATTA.

OLD DOMAIN.

GILBERT H. SMITH has received instructions from Mr. James Bergan to sell by public auction, at Mr. R. Dunn's Hotel, George-street, Parramatta, on MONDAY, 20th instant, at 12 o'clock,
All that beautiful and compact little estate, situate in the Old Domain, containing
12¾ ACRES.
The whole substantially fenced, and nearly all cleared, and fit for the plough. On the property is a faithfully built
6-ROOMED BRICK COTTAGE,
detached kitchen, pantry, stable, coach-house, &c.; also, a large BRICK TANK, with a never-failing supply of water.

As this is an opportunity that seldom occurs, to purchase a residence in that beautiful and healthy locality, and as the property must be sold, the Auctioneer invites all to go and inspect it previous to sale.
Terms, cash.

TIMBER.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, on the Ground, Wynyard-square, opposite the Town Hall, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock sharp,
A quantity of colonial pine
T. and G. flooring boards
Hardwood, doors, and step ladders.

Terms—no reserve, and cash on fall of the hammer.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461205

FUNERALS

THE FRIENDS of THOMAS MULLINS are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Margaret Bruce; to move from his residence, Palmer-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of Mr JOSEPH M'GEE are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Patrick J.; to move from his residence, Hay-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, Sussex-street South; South Head Road, and George-street South, directly opposite Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. ELLEN QUINNELL are invited to attend her Funeral, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON; to move from her late residence, Caledonia-street, Paddington, at quarter-past 2 o'clock. T. DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HORATIO AYLWARD are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Arthur Ernest Reeve; to move from his residence, 4, Riley-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 363, Sussex-street, near Oddfellows' Hall; 118, South Head Road; and 337, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 15th December, 1869.

ENGINE COAL FOR GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1870.

Some difficulty having been experienced in tendering for the above under the recently issued schedule of prices, and the coal of the Lambton and other mines having been inadvertently omitted from the specification, it has been decided to invite fresh tenders under amended specifications.

TENDERS in the ordinary form will therefore be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m. of TUESDAY, the 28th instant, from persons willing to contract for the Supply of Engine Coal for 1870 for the Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways, and for the Northern Railway, respectively.

Specifications for the South and West, and for the North, may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Railway Office, Phillip-street, Sydney, and at the Traffic Manager's Office, Newcastle.

Tenders are to be endorsed, "Tender for Engine Coal."

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 15th December, 1869.

MOUNT VICTORIA and BOWENFELS TOLL BARS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 21st December current, from persons willing to purchase the LEASES, from month to month, of the above-named Toll-bars, until the railway is opened for traffic beyond those places respectively.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders (separate for each bar) to be addressed to the Under-Secretary for Public Works, marked on the outside "Tender for Toll-bar."

Names of sureties to accompany tenders. Duty stamps, at cost of purchaser, to be attached to the necessary documents.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
TO CONTRACTORS.

The Government of Victoria propose to call for TENDERS for the various works of the FIRST 60 MILES, or thereabouts, of the NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY (181 miles long) in the first week of February, 1870.

A period of one month from the above date will be given to contractors to prepare their tenders.

FRANCIS LONGMORE,
Commissioner for Railways and Roads.
Secretary's Office, Melbourne,
December 4th, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND NAVAL NIGHT.

NOTICE.—Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; PIT, TWO SHILLINGS; Upper Boxes, ONE SHILLING.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
by the
OFFICERS
of the
FLYING SQUADRON,
Under the distinguished patronage and presence of his Excellency the Right Honorable the
EARL of BELMORE
and the
OFFICERS of the FLYING SQUADRON,
in aid of the funds of the
SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, December 17th,
The entertainments will commence with the Petite Comedy of the
GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

Turvey.. E. S. Innes, Esq., R.M.L.I. (H.M.S. Scylla)
Flickster .... W. T. Wright, Esq. (H.M.S. Scylla)
Bonser .... J. Bruce, Esq. (H.M.S. Liverpool)
Mrs. Turvey ...... W. Bignold, Esq. (H.M.S. Liverpool)
Clara (her daughter).............. Miss Florence Colville
Maid .... Lionel Dick, Esq. (H.M.S. Liverpool).

During the evening
The splendid Band of H.M.S. Endymion, under the direction of Mr. G. D'Anna, Bandmaster of H.M.S. Endymion, will play
SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS.

After which
The glorious Historical Burlesque of
KENILWORTH,
or
YE QUEENE, YE EARLE, AND YE MAYDENNE.

Queen Elizabeth.. A. J. Menzies, Esq., H.M.S. Endymion
Amy Robsart .... Miss Kate Corcoran
Janet.............J. Montague, Esq., H.M.S. Liverpool
Earl of Leicester..G. Michaelson, Esq., H.M.S. Endymion
Duke of Sussex .. D. Henderson, Esq., H.M.S. Endymion
Sir W. Raleigh .. E. Minhinnick, Esq., H.M.S. Endymion
Toby Forster .. E. H. Stapleton, Esq., H.M.S. Endymion
Varney .... C. Grissell, Esq., H.M.S. Endymion
Wissillian .... W. Bignold, Esq., H.M.S. Liverpool
Lambourne .... W. M'Causland, Esq., H.M.S. Liffey
Warland Smith .. F. Lillingston, Esq., H.M.S. Endymion
Giles Gosling .... Mr. Hasker.

To conclude with the laughable Farce,
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
By the Officers of the Squadron and the Ladies of the Theatre.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

The Management has the honour to announce the performances on
MONDAY EVENING, the 20th instant,
WILL BE UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
REAR-ADMIRAL HORNBY,
and the
OFFICERS OF THE FLYING SQUADRON,
who have signified their intention of honouring the Theatre with their presence, on which occasion will be produced, Sheridan Knowles's admired Comedy of
THE LOVE CHASE.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

LAST NIGHT of CAMILLA'S HUSBAND; last night but one of the present season.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.
Miss Rosa Cooper, Messrs. Harding, Young, West.
After which, Mr. J. B. TAYLOR.
To conclude with Mr. and Mrs. PETER WHITE.
In preparation, the Great Christmas Pantomime.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

On TUESDAY EVENING, December 21.
Under the patronage of Captain J. GIBSON, Commander and Officers of H.M.S. LIFFEY.
THE FLYING SQUADRON MINSTRELS,
of H.M.S. LIFFEY, will have the honour of making their first and only appearance in this city, on the above date, assisted by their
SPLENDID BAND.
Usual prices.
See future advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

Grand Amateur Dramatic Performance,

IN AID OF THE SAILORS' HOME
by the SEAMEN of H.M.S. ENDYMION.

Under the distinguished patronage of Captain E. LACEY, G. BOSANQUET, Esq., Commander, Officers, and the Elite of Sydney.
The magnificent BAND of the SHIP, under the direction of Mr. G. D'Anna, bandmaster.
Prices as usual. For particulars see future advertisement.

WAXWORKS, sole proprietors Mons. and Madam SOHIER.—Just added, the SIAMESE TWINS. Also, the greatest Optical Illusion out of London, the THAUMATOSCOPE, for seeing through the human body. Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission, 1s; children Sixpence.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.—Entertainment, THIS EVENING, by school children and friends, in aid of fund for the purchase of new desks. Tickets, 1s each, may be had from children or teachers.

SIGNOR DEVOTI'S GRAND CONCERT
on TUESDAY EVENING, the 21st instant,
at the School of Arts, Pitt-street.

Under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of Admiral HORNBY and the Officers of the Flying Squadron.
Colonel RICHARDSON and the Officers of the Volunteer Corps.
And a number of Masonic Brethren.
Tickets to be had from Messrs. Elvy, Anderson, and Reading, George-street; and Mr. Moss, Hunter-street.
J. A. ROBINSON, Manager.

CITIZENS' PICNIC.

CITIZENS' PICNIC TO THE ADMIRAL AND OFFICERS of the FLYING SQUADRON, and COMMODORE and OFFICERS of H.M.S. CHALLENGER, will take place at MIDDLE HARBOUR, on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant.

Steamers will leave the Circular Quay at 10, 11, and 12 o'clock.

Tickets can be obtained at the Town-hall, or of any member of the Committee.

No tickets can possibly be issued after MONDAY, 20th instant.

CHARLES H. LINES, Honorary Secretary.
T. W. SMART, W. P. WOOLCOTT, } Joint Hon. Treasurers.

JUVENILE CONCERT, Temperance Hall, TO-NIGHT. Conductor of Juvenile Choir, Mr P. D. M'Cormick. Chair to be taken at a quarter to 8 by Mr. Alderman Mackintosh.

Part song—"The Lark" .... Juvenile Choir
Recitation—"Buy your own Cherries" .... Amateur
Song .... Amateur
Part song—"The March" .... Juvenile Choir
Dialogue .... Amateurs
Part song—"Last Rose of Summer" ...... Juvenile Choir
Recitation .... Mr. Sinclair
Part song—"Fairy Song" .... Juvenile Choir
Song .... Lady Amateur
Song—"Old Towler" .... Mr. Davis
Part song—"Marching Song" .... Juvenile Choir
Song .... Mrs Cooper
Part song—"Partant pour la Syrie" .... Choir
Song .... Mrs. Robinson
Song—"Sir Harold, the hunter" .... Mr. Davis
Part song—"Let us all be up and doing" ....
Duet .... Lady Amateurs
Recitation .... Mr. Sinclair
Song—"Christmas" .... Juvenile Choir.
Conductor........Mr. Harwood.
Admission, 6d; children, half-price.
Sailors belonging to the Flying Squadron admitted free.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Full PRACTICE, TO-NIGHT, at 7.30.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.—TUESDAY EVENING. Subscribers' and Extra Tickets may be had of Mr. C. H. LONG, Ticket Secretary, 61, Elizabeth-street.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON
THE GRAND CHAMPION 7 MILES WALK,
HAMILTON v. BAKER,
for 125 sovereigns.
At the ALBERT GROUND.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON.
At the ALBERT GROUND,
THE GRAND CRICKET MATCH,
to be followed at quarter-past 5 by the Exciting Contest
HAMILTON v. BAKER,
in the Champion 7 MILES walk
for £125.

N.B.—Members of the WARWICK and ALBERT CLUBS admitted FREE upon production of Card for present season.

All persons in H.M.'s NAVAL SERVICE will also be admitted FREE.

Admission, one Shilling.

BOXING DAY (MONDAY, 27th instant)
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
of his Excellency the Right Honorable the
EARL OF BELMORE,
and of
Admiral HORNBY and the Officers of
THE FLYING SQUADRON,
who have signified their intention of honouring the ground with their presence (if they should not previously leave the colony).

At the ALBERT GROUND.
At the ALBERT GROUND.
PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.
INTERCOLONIAL and PROVINCIAL CONTESTS
THE EXCITING EVENTS
at 150 yards, ½ mile, and ¼ mile, for
The SYDNEY CUP (value 10 sovs.), with THIRTY POUNDS added to a Sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each.
Present Value of prize 70 sovs.
Also,
The GRAND TOURNAMENT,
(open to all) for WALKING MATCHES,
Distances—1 mile, 2 miles, and 3 miles.
BICYCLE (Handicap) RACES.
N.B.—On this occasion the Committee will award Prizes to AMATEURS for best performances on
THE TRAPEZE
HORIZONTAL BARS
CORDE VOLANTE,
and other
GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.
together with the usual
POPULAR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

BOXING DAY (MONDAY, 27th December).
At the ALBERT GROUND.
ATHLETIC SPORTS
BICYCLE RACES
and
AMATEUR GYMNASTICS.

Intending COMPETITORS are reminded the ENTRANCES will be received on MONDAY EVENING next, at TATTERSALL'S, between 7 and 9 o'clock.
N.B.—Full programme on Saturday next.

NOTICE.—To PUBLICANS, FRUITERERS.—The SALE of BARS and STALLS will take place at the Albert Ground,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

VICTORIA 2nd v. ALBERT 3rd, on University Oval.—Ahern, Armstrong, Bonner, Banbury, Chatto, W. Douglass, Griffin, Holmes, Harris, Lawler, Parkinson, Abbott, and Elliott. W. RIGG, Hon. Sec.

GLEBE CRICKET CLUB.—1st Eleven v. Alfred's 1st, on Surry Hills ground:—S. Brown, Bryon, Austin, P. M. Blakeney, Dummit, Deane, Fitzgibbon, Maxwell, Pile, Shepherd, Selby. Emergencies—Newman and F. Estley.
B. G. O'CONNOR, Hon. Sec.

NEWTOWN C. C.—1st Eleven v. 1st Parramatta, at Parramatta: Crane, sen., W. Jones, Vivian, Copp, Day, Williams, Furlong, M'Keon, Smidmore, Danaher, Fowles. 2nd Eleven v. 2nd Warwicks, on Newtown ground: Davis, Lucas, Newman, Crane, jun., Barham, C. Dawes, W. Dawes, S. Falleck, Harris, Evans, M'Cauley—Emergencies, F. Falleck, Chesham.
F. M'KEON, Hon. Secretary.

FLYING SQUADRON.
CRICKET MATCH.
A Cricket Match between the Petty Officers of H. M. S. Phœbe and those of the Admiral's Ship H. M. S. Liverpool, will take place on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, in the Outer Domain. Wickets will be pitched at 12 o'clock sharp. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK'S Juvenile Classes will close for the Christmas vacation THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, the 17th; and the Adult Class, on MONDAY, the 20th December. Colonnade, Elizabeth-st.

MR. J. CLARK'S Annual BALL, on MONDAY, the 20th December (breaking up of his school for the Christmas vacation); dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 5s each; splendid band engaged. Elizabeth-st.

DANCING.—Mr. C. M. CLARK'S Class THIS EVENING, Friday, at 7 p.m. 105, Elizabeth-st.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—Commodious Steamer PLATYPUS, carries 250; £5 per day. King-st. Wf.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.

The Committee beg to direct the attention of the public to the numerous list of SHOPS which are now CLOSED at ONE O'CLOCK on SATURDAYS, and which will be published in to-morrow's HERALD.

It is with pleasure that the Committee have to announce continued accessions to the Firms who are extending the half-holiday to their employés, among the most recent of which are—

Messrs. Alderson and Sons, Elizabeth-street.
Mr. T. O. Dadswell, King-street.

The continued support and co-operation of all friends of progress is earnestly solicited.
ALEX. OGILVIE, Hon. Secretary.

H. W. LOVEDAY, 6½ years with Elvy and Co., from Broadwood and Sons, London, would respectfully announce that he has commenced business as Pianoforte and Harmonium Tuner, Repairer, &c. Orders left or letters addressed to W. Maddock, Bookseller, 383, George-street, will receive prompt attention.

AGENCY for COLLECTING and RECOVERING DEBTS, RENTS, &c., in Town and Country.—The undersigned continues to undertake business in the above line, providing, as necessity may arise, competent legal assistance without any charge beyond the usual commission on the amount of moneys actually recovered.
No charge for letting and attending to repairs of houses while collecting the rents thereof.
HENRY HINE NEWMAN, House, Land, and General Agent, 126, Elizabeth or Redfern-street, Redfern.

A GRAND BAZAAR, for City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, on 21st and 22nd instant.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Intercolonial Exhibition of WOOL will be held in Messrs. T. S. Mort and Co.'s Stores, Sydney, January 13, 1870.

N B.—All Wool intended for Exhibition must be delivered in Mort and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, on or before the 6th of January.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.
December 16, 1869.

WELLINGTON LAND PURCHASE LOAN. £30 000.

INTEREST on the above loan, due 1st January, 1870 will be payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney, instead of the Bank of New South Wales, as formerly.
(Signed) J. E. FEATHERSTONE, Superintendent, Province of Wellington, New Zealand.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.—Grants, indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, NO. 1.

BALLOT, THIS EVENING,
Friday, for £300, at 8 o'clock sharp.

No payments whatever received this evening.
By order of the Board,
H. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

ESTATE OF JAMES WILLIAM BLIGH, deceased.—All persons having any CLAIMS against this estate are requested to forward the same without delay to DAINTREY and CHAPMAN, Solicitors for the Executors, 101, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

ESTATE OF GEORGE WILLSON (DECEASED), OF TENTERFIELD.
ALL CLAIMANTS against the above Estate are requested to send particulars, on or before the 20th instant, to
PRINCE, OGG, and CO.
George-street, December 14 1869.

INTENDED REMOVAL, on 1st January, 1870, to 137 and 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

INTENDED REMOVAL, on 1st January, "The New Zealand Insurance Company," and "Netherland-India Insurance Company of Batavia," from 56, Pitt-street, to 137, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

CAUTION.—In the estate of WILLIAM WELLS, of Ryde, Kissing Point, Master Mariner, deceased.—This is to caution any person from negotiating for the purchase of any interest in the above estate, as any such transaction will be illegal without my consent.
GEORGE FREDK. WELLS, 40, New Pitt-street, Sole Legatee.

GOLDSBROUGH BURT, and CO.,
30, Hunter-street, Sydney,
R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO.,
Bourke and William streets, Melbourne,
WOOL BROKERS,
Live Stock and Station Agents, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.
Liberal advances on wool for sale or shipment, also on live stock for sale in Sydney, Melbourne, Sandhurst, or Ballarat.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham,
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GIBSON and CO., Horse Repository, 284, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts, will sell by auction horses in mobs, at Camperdown Sale Yards, for 6d. in the £, instead of 1s. Proceeds paid immediately after sale.
N B.—Horses sent to this Repository for sale will only be charged 3s per day and night livery.

TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL, &c.—Wool will not be received at the stores of the undersigned, in Macquarie-street, after 5 p.m., and on SATURDAYS, 1 p.m. Shipping notes must accompany each load, with marks and numbers specified, or receipts will not be given. No cargo received at the stores, Circular Quay, without the current rate of storage being paid thereon.
TALBOT and SON,
MARSDEN and SON,
READ and CO.
3rd December, 1869.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary these mortgage, at current rates of interest, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—

TABLE F.
Instalments required to repay £100 with Interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 6 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 5	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 8	1 19 7
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5: Saturdays, 9 to 1.

£1000 WANTED, on a first-class freehold property. Apply WANT, SON, and JOHNSON, 142, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to LEND MONEY on Plate, Watches, Jewellery, &c. 279, Sussex-st., near Bathurst-st.

MONEY to LEND on City or Suburban Property. G. EVANS, corner of King and Pitt streets.

£5 TO £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £3000, from 5 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-st. North.

FURNITURE ETC

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.
RAPHAEL and CO. beg to inform the public that their business is still being carried on with the original staff of employés; and, from increased facilities in manufacturing, they are enabled to offer their Colonial-made Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Suites, in Walnut, Rosewood, Huon Pine, Mahogany, and Cedar, of superior design and quality to that imported at LONDON PRICES for similar goods.
RAPHAEL and CO., Upholsterers and Cabinetmakers, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a first-class COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, full compass, by Erard. Price £30, a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, dining-room, drawing-room, and bedroom suites; telescope dining-tables, plate-glass wardrobes, marble washstands and dressing-tables, toilet glasses, brass and iron bedsteads; children's cots, single and double; bookcases and secretaires, loo tables; chiffonieres, plate-glass backs; sideboards, dumb waiters, chests of drawers; dinner, tea, and dessert services, in great variety; handsome chimney glasses, latest designs; new and second-hand carpets, hearthrugs, oilcloth, matting, table cutlery; electro-plated ware of all kinds; cut glassware of every description; holloware, brushware, fenders and irons, engraving, oil paintings, handsome vases and lustres, toiletware; blankets, quilts, and bedding of all kinds; ladies' and gentlemen's saddles; presses, safes, and kitchen requisites &c., &c.
The above being merely a brief outline of the large stock always on hand at
Hardy, Brothers,
Brokers and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

GENTLEMEN LEAVING THE COLONY at the commencement of the new year will find that the undersigned offer peculiar advantages for immediate disposal of their Furniture, Pictures, Plate, &c., for cash, account sales being promptly rendered. Valuations made, or the whole purchased in one lot. Charges in all cases extremely moderate.
J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, Valuators, and Brokers, 278, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.
N B.—Numerous references to those who have availed themselves of our services.

PASSENGERS per WILLIAM DUTHIE, can immediately, and with advantage, dispose of their Furniture and Effects for prompt cash, either by auction or private sale. J. B. NORTH and CO., George-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—On SALE, by the undersigned—
The Little Stranger, a lockstitch shuttle machine, suitable for domestic and manufacturing purposes £7 0 0
The Excelsior Family machine 7 10 0
The Wheeler and Wilson domestic and manufacturing machine 8 10 0
The Tudor Arm machine, suitable for tailors, bootmakers, saddlers, upholsterers, coachmakers, &c., the most perfect machine ever introduced for these purposes 12 12 0
J. B. TICKLE,
311, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Patent MANGLE. No. 40, Brisbane-street, off South Head Road.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

J. SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 353, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial teeth remodelled and repaired; children's teeth regulated.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for TOOTH-ACHE. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt street.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT to be obtained from all respectable Chemists and Druggists.

LONG'S AUSTRALIAN HERB PILLS cure habitual constipation, chronic headache, ague, &c. MARK H. LONG and CO., Chemists, opposite Telegraph Office.

CONSUMPTION and INDIGESTION.—SAVORY and MOORE'S PANCREATINE and PANCREATIC EMULSION, &c. The original and only preparations used with the greatest success at the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. "I have not seen any pancreatic preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. Dobell on Consumption. "Pancreatine is vastly superior to Pepsine."—THE LANCET. SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London; Wholesale Agents, Messrs. ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Sydney.

SARSAPARILLA.—The great purifier of the blood.—The best form of taking this popular remedy is the concentrated fluid extract prepared from the red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. This preparation is eight times the strength of the ordinary decoction. Sold in bottles, 3s and 5s 6d. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

PORTER'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—Unlike many of the violent remedies now puffed off for Bile, &c., which are so frequently the cause of intestinal weakness and disorder, these pills, an established medicine of over twenty years' standing, and spoken of by several of the faculty as the safest aperient sold, have a tendency to restore the bowels to a natural condition; and, for indigestion, are the best compounded. To be had in 1s and 2s boxes of the proprietor, E. PORTER, 478, Crown street, Sydney; and of Mr. G. PORTER, Newtown. Per post, 1s 2d and 2s 4d.

CONNELL'S EAST INDIAN REMEDIES for the Relief and Cure of LIVER AFFECTIONS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and AGUE.
These remedies have come into notice on account of the singular cures they have effected, when all other means failed. The testimonials concerning them are remarkable, owing to the writers being persons so well known in the colonies. In the recent case of "Connell v. Hebblewhite," tried in Melbourne (vide ARGUS of 8th October), under the Trade Marks Act, for using a counterfeit trade mark to a certain wrapper, in which a bottle containing an article called "Ghollah's East India Remedies," was sold, which was decided against Mr. Samuel Hebblewhite, the witnesses called corroborated, on OATH, all that they had previously written in their letters set forth in pamphlet, with 100 other names, most of them distinguished persons.
The pamphlets containing testimonials (and to which is attached an account of the trial taken from the ARGUS) may be obtained from the various agents throughout the colonies. The particulars of the trial have been published, in order that the public may be guarded against purchasing articles, under the impression that they are receiving Mr. Connell's valuable remedies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See THE TIMES July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See LANCET, December 31, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Extract from MEDICAL TIMES, January 12, 1866.—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, colics, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, containing double quantity hitherto.
Agents: Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.

PATENT MEDICINES.
On SALE by the undersigned, wholesale and retail:—
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Ague Cure, and Hair Vigour
Hoover's Pain Alleviator
Brown's Worm Comfits
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Cooper's Rheumatic Specific
Ayer's Purifier for Rheumatic Complaints
Ghollah's Aperient Mixture
Ghollah's Rheumatic ditto
Ghollah's Gout ditto
Ghollah's Sympathetic Pain ditto.
HEBBLEWHITE and SON,
432, George-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

MARYBOROUGH PINE.—Orders received for above, rough or dressed, from the Dundathu Steam Saw Mills, by E. F. WAY, 115, King-street North.

H. T. PALINGS, very cheap. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Timber Yard and Building Materials Depot, opposite Railway Gate, Botany Road.

MARBLE LIME and PORTLAND CEMENT.—Fresh shipment at Company's Depot, 8, King-st. W.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

HOTEL.—To be DISPOSED OF the PRINCE ALBERT, 750, George-st. Apply on premises.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase, and money lent to do building. 138, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, FARM, George's River, Sydney side, one mile from Railway Station, Liverpool. W. Thurlow.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, to Buy left-off CLOTHING of every description; highest price. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, PARTNER, with £100, in an established business. Address A. B., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, to purchase a HORSE, Light Dray, and Harness. Apply W. Wright, Wright's Wharf.

WANTED, Smokers to try Saywell's Honeydew and Shag Tobacco, 2s 6d; colonial, 1s per lb. 4, Park-st.

WANTED, to SELL SEWING MACHINES, from £3 10s. R. H. Reynolds, next Victoria Theatre, Pitt street.

WANTED, a PERSON, to join the advertiser in the purchase of a small vessel for the Island trade. W. COSTEN, at George Moss's, Custom House Agent, Circular Quay.

WANTED, COMMISSION, from good house in grocery and wine and spirit trade; advertiser thoroughly understands the business, and has unexceptionable references. T. S. T., General Post Office.

A SYMPATHISER of the Short Hour Movement can accommodate any Society with a large ROOM on very moderate terms. Apply 702, George-street.

CHARCOAL.—Wanted, 100 to 1000 Bushels. Apply H. Noon, Patent Slip Wharf.

FURNISHED COTTAGE wanted to rent, by the end of the year. Particulars, G. A. G., Lea, 94, South Head Road.

TO DRAPERS and others.—For SALE, cheap, this day, a Piece of superior Black SILK. 156, Pitt-st.

JUST OPENED, a choice assortment of untrimmed HATS; also pretty bonnets and trimmed hats; morning wrappers, from 6s 11d; Christmas presents, and great novelties in fans. At Mrs REYNOLDS'S, Temple of Fashion, 241 Pitt-street, next Theatre.

NEW LUCERNE SEED on SALE.—A splendid sample, in lots, up to half a ton, cheap.
SWAIN, BROTHERS, Seed-men,
710, George-street, Sydney.

ICE CREAM, Strawberries and Cream, Gent's and Ladies' Bouquets fresh daily. Mrs Dunce, 293, George-st.

PROFESSIONALS TRADES ETC.

A LADY, with many years' experience in Tuition, wishes Re-engagement; good references. D., Post O.

A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST wanted (Willcox and Gibb's). Miss Thynne, King-street.

APPRENTICES to MILLINERY and Mantle Making wanted. Miss Thynne, 102, King-street.

AN additional Male ASSISTANT is required for the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution, Melbourne. No one will be considered qualified unless he possess a practical knowledge of the peculiar system of imparting instruction to mutes. Applications, stating qualifications and other particulars, to be addressed to F. J. Rose, superintendent.

AXEMAN wanted, half-past 9 to-day. R. Handcock, 153, Pitt-street.

BOOT FACTORY.—Wanted, MAKERS for men's best, and finishers for women's. G. Swyny, William-st.

COAT and Trousers HANDS wanted. Steam Clothing Factory, 52, Clarence-street.

MACHINISTS.—Wanted, respectable young Girls, as APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS. Steam Clothing Factory, 52 Clarence-street.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Extension of time for the election of a resident Medical Officer.—Applications, accompanied with testimonials, will be received up to the 27th instant. Salary, with board and quarters, £200 per annum.
JOHN R. MANNING, M. H. STEPHEN, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, &c.—Two competent WOOD-ENGRAVERS would be happy to communicate with any gentleman with a view to starting an illustrated weekly journal. A. E. A., HERALD.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, a Grocer's ASSISTANT, for the country. Apply C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

TO BOOT-FINISHERS.—Wanted, a MAN to finish, indoors. 583, Brickfield-hill.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a good SECOND HAND. Apply G. Guffin, Church-street, Parramatta.

TO JOINERS.—A good HAND wanted. Apply J. Coleman, 568, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers HANDS. Peirce and Carney, 68, King-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good HANDS. Highest wages. Peapes and Shaw, 338, 340, George-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers HANDS. Peapes and Shaw, 338 and 340, George-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, one good Junior HAND, for the country. E. Arnold and Co., S. H. Road.

WANTED, a SLATER, to cover a balcony roof. 64, Upper Fort-street, 11 this day.

WANTED, Assistant STEWARD. Apply to the Gun-room Officers, H.M.S. Liverpool.

WANTED, a good COOK, Gun-room Officers', H. M. S. Endymion. Apply on board.

WANTED, a PAPERHANGER. 7 o'clock sharp, American Restaurant, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a BRICKLAYER. Apply at the Stirling Castle, corner of Cleveland-st. and Botany Rd.

WANTED, a young MAN, one accustomed to the boot trade, at M'Carty's, next to Dolby's.

WANTED, a Gun Room COOK. H.M.S. Endymion. Apply on board; or to T. Rice, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a Wardroom COOK. H.M.S. Phœbe. Apply on board; or to T. Rice, Lower George-st.

WANTED, good DRESSMAKER; also Improver. Mrs. Poole, 382, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a Competent DRESSMAKER, by the day. Apply, after 10 a.m., Mrs. Brodziak, Pyrmont.

WANTED, for country, Junior DRAPER. Apply from 10 to 11 o'clock. Robert Gray, Wynyard-st.

WANTED, VEST HANDS, for factory. Thompson and Giles.

WANTED, BOOTMAKERS; light and strong work; constant. B. A. Moses, Armidale.

WANTED, good DRESSMAKERS, at Mrs. Robinson's, No. 322, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, an experienced SURGEON, for a first-class ship for London. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WANTED, a first-class Miller, as FOREMAN. Open till 27th instant. Joseph Wearne, Anchor Flour Mills, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, for H. M. S. Scylla, a gun room STEWARD, and a gun room Servant. Apply on board.

WANTED, a young MAN, that has been used to printing in a photographic establishment. Apply Small and Co., 4, Barrack-street.

WANTED, respectable young Girls, as APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS to coat, vest, and trousers making. Steam Clothing Factory, 52, Clarence-street.

WANTED, for H. M. S. Liffey, TWO BANDSMEN, 3rd clarionet and bombardon or trombone; also a Ward Room SERVANT. Apply by letter to Mess Committee of Ward Room, on board.

WANTED, a useful Nursery GOVERNESS, to take charge of two young children, and assist with the baby; must be good needlewoman; good personal references. Address T., care of Mr. Fox, Manly Beach.

SITUATIONS WANTED

GOOD HOUSE and PARLOUR MAIDS, also Cooks disengaged. Miss Fowler, 399, Castlereagh-street.

SITUATION Wanted, by a single man, to groom, drive, garden, milk. H. H., Glebe Post-office.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—REQUIRED, by a Person conversant in coal mining in all its branches, a SITUATION as Colliery Manager; has had many years' colonial experience. References, unexceptionable. Apply M.A., Murrurundi, New South Wales.

WAITING Engagements, housekeeper, saleswomen, cooks, laundress. Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, for a Protestant Housekeeper. Apply Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Situation as Foreman or Working Overseer on a boiling down or meat-preserving establishment, by a man that understands the butchering in every branch. Address J. S., Lea, news agent, S. H. Rd.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, 25 years of age, a SITUATION as Head Steward on board steamer; eighteen months' good character, and five years' recommendation. Address A. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young Gentleman lately arrived from England; has a knowledge of mercantile affairs, can read, write, and speak French, and write shorthand. Address C. N., HERALD Office.

WAITING, Governesses, Housekeepers, Married Couples, Cooks, Laundresses, Barmaids, House and Parlour Maids, Nurses, Needlewomen, useful Girls, General Servants, Charwomen. Mr. Letheby, 44, Hunter-st.

SERVANTS WANTED

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a horse and cart and cut chaff. G. Easton, Botany Road.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL, age 15. Mrs. Wakeham, opposite Post-office, Newtown.

WANTED, a good Female SERVANT. Apply 169, Kent-street.

WANTED, a tidy young Girl, as NURSE. Trafalgar Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL, about 15. Apply Mrs. Ward, 64, Crown-street, near William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Rush, Elizabeth Bay Villa, Macleay-st., Potts's Pt.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Rice, Ship Inn, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply J. Seale, corner George and Goulburn streets.

WANTED, a tidy young GIRL, to assist in housework; House and Parlour Maid. 11, Lower Fort-st.

WANTED, a little GIRL to nurse a baby. Apply Mrs. De Groen, 694, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a strong, active GIRL for Balmain, with good references. Mrs. Letheby, 44, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a young GIRL to mind children. Apply 139, York-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby and be otherwise useful. 52, Dowling-street, near Wharf.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind two children during the day. Apply 20, Stanley-street.

WANTED, strong useful GIRL; sleep at home. First stone house, left side, Piper-st., Woollahra.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Mrs. Hopson, 598, George-st.

WANTED, a little GIRL. Apply at Pine Cottage, Myrtle-street, Shepherd's Paddock.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to deliver meat. Apply T. Bowd, 98, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, an active LAD. J. G. Plummer, 101, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, as General Servant. Apply after 10, 191, Sussex-street.

WANTED, Cooks, Housemaids, Nurse, general Servant. Mrs. Morris, Bourke-street, S. H. Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 307, Liverpool-street, corner of Palmer-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Cooper, news agent, Glebe Road, Glebe.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Green Dragon Hotel, Kent and Erskine streets.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Partridge, Ada Cottage, 428, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, Married COUPLE; man as groom and coachman, wife as cook. 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL. Dew Drop Inn, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a first-class Man as Bullock Driver, and general useful, for Richmond River. Wright's Whf.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to be generally useful, for Richmond River. Wright, Wright's Wharf.

WANTED, a strong Youth, as Light PORTER. 9 o'clock. Gard and Hemsley, next Post Office.

WANTED, a WAITRESS, from 12 to 3 daily. American Restaurant, Erskine-street, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, small family. Apply 76, Market-street, next door to M'Carroll's.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Weekes, 101, Parramatta-street, after 9.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply Mrs. A. Davis, Newtown.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at 2 o'clock, to R. Harnett, 324, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY of good address. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; none but a Protestant of unexceptional character need apply. Robert Irvine, Shakespeare Hotel, Newtown.

WANTED, General SERVANT; good references. Mrs. Smith, Netley House, Bedford-street, Kingston, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE, and to make herself useful. Mrs. Webster, Ocean-street Woollahra, near Council Chambers.

WANTED, useful GIRL, about 16, with good references, for a small family. Apply, at once, 160, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a handy MAN, to milk cows, attend horses, and work in a garden. 12s per week. Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

APARTMENTS VACANT, Pitville House, 36, Upper William-street North. Baths.

APARTMENTS for families or gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM to LET, 201, South Head Road, opposite Court-house.

A VACANCY for a Gentleman or two friends. Mrs. Dawson, 151, Devonshire-ter., William-st. Bath.

APARTMENTS, with or without Board; terms moderate. 134, Prince-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT, Pembroke House, 2, O'Connell-street. Stables, baths, &c.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a gentleman, in a private family, Surry Hills. A. B., Post Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private English family. 96, Elizabeth-street, close to Hunter-st.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, for one or two friends; use of bath. 47, Hunter-street.

TO LET, 180, Castlereagh-street North, a First-floor Front ROOM, unfurnished.

TO LET, Furnished Sitting and Bed Room, 36, Riley-street North. No children; near the Domain.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family, within twenty-five minutes' walk of Post-office. Apply stating terms, &c., W. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Lady to join another in taking a house; references. Z., 159, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, 1 or 2 Furnished ROOMS (moderate), near Domain. W., Pierce, William-st. Quietness required.

WANTED, small Furnished COTTAGE, within easy distance of town. Arthur Cubitt, Bridge-street.

WANTED, at once, a 3-room COTTAGE Surry Hills or Darlinghurst; rent low. Y. B., Post Office.

TO LET

ASHFIELD or NEWTOWN by STATION.—To LET or for SALE, COTTAGES, furnished or unfurnished. J. H. NIXON, 92, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street.

HUNTER'S HILL.—To LET or for SALE, a Family RESIDENCE, prettily situated, and commanding extensive view; it contains eight rooms, with kitchen, laundry, cellar, garden. Apply Mr. Hogan, 113, King-st.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, the well-known commodious and delightful residence of the late Thomas Coutts, Esq., BALMORAL HOUSE, Balmain, now occupied by the family of Robert Gray, Esq. The house will be empty by the 10th December, and ready for the immediate reception of a new tenant. N.B.—Mr Gray has kindly offered to show the premises; and Mr. Alexander Ross, of Campbell-street, Balmain, will give the necessary information to all inquirers.

TO LET, a Photographic GALLERY, comprising three rooms. Apply at Waxworks.

TO LET, genteel 6-roomed HOUSES, Albert-st., off Macleay-st. C. Mayes, 16, Orwell-st., or 179, Pitt-st.

TO LET, No. 7, Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern. Bath-room and out-houses, &c.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, garden, and paddock, at Enmore. Mr. Pigott, solicitor, King-st.

TO LET, a 6-room HOUSE, in Castlereagh-street. Apply No. 15, Hosking-place.

TO LET, Bourke-street, Baptist's Gardens, first-class HOUSE. Rent moderate. W. Thurlow.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, Double Bay, next Guilfoyle's Garden. Apply next door.

TO LET, 526, Bourke-street, below Fitzroy-street, a 6-roomed HOUSE, balcony, washhouse, &c., rent 18s.

TO LET, HOUSE, in Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street, 8 rooms. Inquire at No. 4.

TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, livery and bait stables attached. Apply Red House, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a neat verandah COTTAGE, four rooms and kitchen, near town; rent, low. Apply 428, George-st.

TO LET, genteel cottage RESIDENCE, 6 rooms, coach-house, stables; easy distance. Apply 428, George-st.

TO LET, small HOUSES, Lawless-buildings, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street; rent, moderate. Apply to Mrs. Butler, No. 5, Castlereagh-st.

TO LET, on the Missenden Road, Newtown, a four-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen, balcony, and good supply of water. Apply F. Cowell, Pitt and Goulburn streets.

TO LET, in Orwell-street, off Macleay-street, genteel 5-roomed HOUSES, with bath, copper, &c.; rent reasonable, and 'bus stand handy. C. Mayes, architect, 16, Orwell-street, or 179, Pitt-street.

TO LET, that large family and commodious RESIDENCE, in Macleay-street, at present occupied by the Hon. R. M. Isaacs, Esq. For particulars apply to Hourigan, William-street.

TO DRAPERS.—PREMISES, 568, George-street, to LET, with or without stock; fixtures, plate-glass front. Terms liberal; rent low. Pringle, South Head Road.

TO LET, 280, Castlereagh-street, Verandah COTTAGE, garden in front, four rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stable, large yard and every convenience. Apply Mr. Collings, next door.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 99, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, 8 rooms, kitchen, large yard, &c.; water laid on, all taxes paid; rent moderate. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, No. 413, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel. Possession can be given about 6th January next. Apply to Ellis and Makinson, 89, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, 175, Premier-terrace, William-street, 8 ROOMS, kitchen, &c.; water laid on. Rent low. Apply on premises; or to
J. S. Harrison, 267, George-street.

TO LET, a genteel RESIDENCE, in Fitzroy-street, near Moore Park, containing 4 rooms, with hall, verandah, and balcony; kitchen, pantry, washhouse, servants' and bath rooms, fitted with plunge and shower bath. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET.—Genteel 6-roomed HOUSE, with every cosy and conveniences, Palmer-terrace, No. 1, Palmer-street; 6-roomed House, with stable and hay-loft, Ann-street, Surry Hills—large block of ground adjoining, suitable for builder or drayman; rent very moderate. Apply J. C. H. Bense, 227, George-street.

VICTORIA-STREET, Upper Woolloomooloo.—To LET, a newly-finished HOUSE, containing 8 rooms, bath-room, washhouse, 2 pantries, &c.; gas laid on. Apply to J. Watson, 271, Crown-st.; or 161, Pitt-st.

TO LET, those commodious STORES, 145, Pitt-street, now in the occupation of Moss and Allt, wine merchants. For particulars apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET, superior accommodation. Apply on the premises, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 6s per annum, paid in advance. Single copies, stamped, 6d, to be had of all news agents.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
SUBSCRIPTION—£2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

SYDNEY.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, December 17, 1869.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461206